The Bombay Gazette

No. 11.522 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1885.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th "
L. CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th "
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	11th "
L. ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	18th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 1 p. m., on the day of calling to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	13th Nov.
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	27th "
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th Dec.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 14, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1885
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	17th Nov.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 2, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION is invited to the advertisement in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the Commissary of Ordnance in Charge Arsenal, Madras, for the SUPPLY of TENTS of the Ordnance Establishments at Madras, Rangoon and Bellary.

F. J. MORTIMER, Lieutenant-Colonel, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance in Charge.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice that a MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace resident in the City of Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, 1885, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of electing a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., resigned.

ALEX. W. LESTER,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, Office of Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, 24th October, 1885.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF
B. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE, A. D. C.

CH. C. B. M. "VIVANDIERE" 13-2, 6 years, very handsome, beautiful paces, good mouth, winner of several races Poona and Secunderabad. Performances see Asian Pocket-books 1883-84 and 1884-85. A fencer and perfect hack; greatly improved and filled out since she last ran in Poona in July, 1884. Was fired on both forelegs in July last for inflammation of sheath of tender. Most successful; case promises to stand severe preparation. Rs. 400.

B. A. G. MORNING STAR. 8 years Very handsome, good paces and mouth; winner of many races See Asian Pocket-book last 3 years; goes in harness, perfect Lady's hack. Rs. 700.

B. A. G. THE CHILD, 7 years. Good looking, pleasant hack, fine fencer, very good in harness, good mouth. Rs. 300.

CH. C. B. P. CHOCOLATE CREAM. 4 years, 13-1½, first-rate Polo Pony; very powerful and fast. Rs. 400.

G. A. P. BRILLIANT. 4 years last January. 13-1½; very handsome, good mouth, promising Polo pony, only played a few times. Bought from the stables last year in Bombay for Rs. 550 carefully nursed ever since, being kept for next year, great turn of speed, most promising maiden, very good in harness, was let down by syce exercising a short time ago, knees scarred but not badly. Rs. 500.

G. A. P. BEGGAR BOY. Very blood pony, registered W. I. T. C. 13-1, 5 years, good paces and mouth and good in harness, very good fencer, bought last year at stables for Rs. 350. Spavin on near hind. Rs. 250.

CH. C. B. P. PUNCHINELLO, 6 years. Very good Polo pony, very powerful and up to weight, fast, good mouth, broken to harness. Rs. 300.

The above are believed sound with exceptions stated and are open to veterinary examination.

A light English-built DOG-CART in good condition, suitable for a galloway or pony. Rs. 250.

A set of brown leather Cawnpore Harness in good repair. Rs. 25.

3 well-shaped light Saddles, about 8 to 10 lbs. Rs. 30, 26 and 15.

A quantity of good horse-clothing and stable kit.

Apply to
Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.
or Captain STEELE, A. D. C.,
Mahableshwar.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th November, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 9th November, at 11 a.m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th November, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1886.

	Rs. a.
CLOTH BOUND OFFICE EDITIONS No. 8 octavo, Note Paper size, one day to a page, 7¾ by 5	3 12
" " " No. 9, octavo, Note Paper size, 7¾ by 5, two days to a page	2 14
" " " No. 11, octavo, Note Paper size, 7¾ by 5. A week in an opening	2 8
" " " No. 12, Engr. small octavo size, 6¼ by 3¾. Two days to a page	2 8
" " " No. 11D, octavo, Note Paper size, 7¾ by 5. Three days in an opening, left page for Memos. and right for Accounts, 7¾ by 5	2 14
" " " No. 13, small octavo size, 6¼ by 3¾. A week in an opening	1 8
" " " No. 15, long narrow octavo, 7¾ by 3. A week in an opening	1 8
" " " No. 38C, long narrow quarto size, 13 by 4¼. A week in an opening	1 8
POCKET EDITION TUCK, No. 18, 5 by 3½	1 2
" " " No. 20, 4 by 3	1 2
LOOSE MOROCCO LEATHER CASES with Lock and Key.	7 8
SCRIBBLING CHEAP OFFICE EDITION No. 31, Folio, Foolscape size. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 12¾ by 8	0 14
" " " No. 31, Do. interleaved with blotting paper	1 8
" " " No. 32, Folio Foolscape size, 12¾ by 8. A week on a page	0 14
" " " No. 32, Do. interleaved with blotting paper	1 2
" " " No. 33, Do. Quarto. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 10 by 8	0 14
" " " No. 33, Do. interleaved with blotting paper	1 2
" " " No. 34, Quarto. Six days to a page. Sundays at foot, interleaved. 10 by 8	0 10
" " " No. 35, Octavo, Note Paper size. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 7¾ by 4¾	0 10
" " " No. 35, Do. interleaved with blotting paper	0 14
" " " No. 37, Folio, Universal Diary, 12¾ by 8. A week on a page, interleaved with blotting paper	0 10
" " " No. 49, Quarto. A week in an opening. Interleaved with blotting paper, 10 by 8	0 14
TABLET DIARY AND BLOTTING PAD	0 14

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMES

FOR THE TOILET AND HANDKERCHIEF.

TREACHER'S LAVENDER WATER

FOR sweetness and durability cannot be surpassed, the delightful aroma of the Lavender being preserved and not superseded by the addtion of other perfumes...per bot. Rs. 1-12 and 3.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE,
And other Perfumes by this celebrated maker .... Rs. 1-4 & 2-4
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET .... " 1-12 & 3-4

LUBIN'S PARISIAN PERFUMES.

These Perfumes are supplied to the ex-Empress Eugenie, and are considered the very finest made.

Forget-me-not,	Jockey Club,	Millefleurs,
Frangipani,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-Ylang,
Jsamine,	Opoponax,	Wood Violet, etc

Rs. 2-0 and Rs. 3-8.

LUNDBORG'S NEW YORK PERFUMES.
Edenia and Marschal Niel Rose........ per bot. Rs. 2-8
Tally-Ho and Fascination Bouquet... " " 1-8

EAU-DE-COLOGNE
No. 4 and Gegenuberdem Julichs Plats
FLORIDA WATER .... per bot. Re. 1
VIOLET POWDER, TOILET SOAPS, SPONGES, &c., &c.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S INVALID'S PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.

Quarts, Rs. 24 ; Pints, Rs. 13 per dozen.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

WITHOUT exception the best preparation of the kind ever introduced.

"Will positively, thoroughly, and instantaneously rid dogs of fleas. * * * * Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."—"Glancairn" in *Asian*.

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds, and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free as well as their beds and bedding."—*J. S. E. M.*, Sholapur.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory. It has quite freed my dogs from fleas."—*C. H. E.*, Indore.

"Admirable."—*E. C.*, H. M.'s 28th Regt., Asseerghur.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS ADVERTISED IN SMALLER PACKAGES.

Tins 12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.
In quantity or in bulk, at WHOLESALE RATES.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

THIS important, rapidly increasing branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India ; and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, etc., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS, LENSES, PRINTING FRAMES, CAMEO DIES and PRESSES, TENTS, STANDS, BATHS, and every requisite for both the DRY and WET PROCESS.

THE COMPANY ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S "PALL MALL"
EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES.

The Company having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates :—

	Cash Prices.		Cash Prices.
4¼ × 3¼ per doz.	...Rs. 1 12	9 × 7 per doz.	...Rs. 7 8
4 × 4 "	... " 2 8	10 × 8 "	... " 10 0
6½ × 4¾ "	... " 4 0	12 × 10 "	... " 14 8
7¼ × 4¼ "	... " 4 8	15 × 12 "	... " 24 0
8½ × 6½ "	... " 6 8		

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BURGUNDY—(RED AND WHITE.)

THESE popular Wines are everywhere increasing in demand ; those we now offer possess fine body, bouquet and flavour.

The idea that Burgundy predisposes the consumer to gout is a fallacy.

Chambertin,	Nuits.	Beaune.	Chablis.
Rs. 34-8.	Rs. 28-4.	Rs. 20-4.	Rs. 19-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
BOMBAY

SILK SOCKS! "Extra Stout Tops."

"For Dress or Special Wear." SILK SOCKS!!

	in.	Per Pair.
RICH BLACK SILK, Embroidered Cardinal, old Gold, Blue, White and Black	9½ & 10	Rs. 9 8
	10 & 10½	" 10 8
SUPER BLACK SILK, Handsomely Embroidered Fronts, old Gold, Cardinal, Blue, White, neat well-covered Designs	9½ & 10	" 12 8
	10 & 10½	" 12 8
RICH NAVY BLUE, Embroidered Fronts, Colors as above..	...	" 12 0
RICH PEARL WHITE, Embroidered, Red, Blue, Black and Self-side Clocks	9½ & 10	Rs. 9 8
	10½ & 11	" 10 8
SUPERFINE FANCY STRIPES in a Variety of the latest Designs	...	" 10 0
RICH PLAIN COLORS, Light Blue, Cardinal, Burgundy, old Gold.	...	" 10 8

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., HOSIERS, BOMBAY.

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE and paying exorbitant credit prices, write for our samples and compare, then you will be convinced that we are the CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

QUOTATIONS FROM OUR PRICE LISTS.

	Rs. a
Ladies' Black Satin Parasols lined with Cardinal and Old Gold and Lace edge	3 12
Little girls' Ditto Ditto	2 15
Ladies' Tan, Pink, Blue and Cream, Swede Gloves, 6 Buttons	2 4
Ladies' Silk Gloves, Old Gold, Navy, Pink, Blue Black, etc., 6 Buttons	1 8
Ladies, Sailor Hats with coloured ribband	2 8
Ditto untrimmued, in white or Black Straw	1 8
Children's Straw Hats with coloured ribbon	1 8
Ditto, Superior	2 0
Black Merino	0 12 yard
Damask Table Napkins, Hemmed	7 8 doz.
" Teapoy Cloths	1 8 each
" Table 6ft. by 6ft	4 8 each
" Table Linen, 2 yds wide	2 0 yard
Ladies' Corsets, any size	1 0 each
" Hose, Black and Coloured	1 4 pair
Lace Curtains, 3 yds long	2 15 pair
Welsh Flannels	0 12 yard
Cricket	1 12 yard
Towels, Honey-comb, etc	0 4 each
Single and Double Terai Hats ... From	3 0 each

SEND FOR PATTERNS. MONTHLY TERMS TO APPROVED CUSTOMERS.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
EAST-STREET, POONA.

MORE THAN 1,000

Of the original "Sympathetic" Pianos sold throughout India, Burmah, Assam, &c., &c.

The only Grand Square Pianoforte that has stood THIRTY years' test of Indian climate.

The IRON FRAME, AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT THROUGHOUT. Independent stringing, over-strung, full musical tone and general construction, far surpasses any Square Piano at the same price.

Solid Mahogany case Rs. 850. | Solid Ebonized case Rs. 900.
Packing case zinc lined " 25 extra.

Full particulars and illustrated description of the above Piano can be had only from the Bombay Agents. S. ROSE & CO.

S. ROSE & Co., are the Sole Bombay Agents for :—

SYMPATHETIC Concert Grand ...	... Rs. 1,600	CANTANTE RESONANTE Cottage	Rs. 500 to Rs. 680
" Cottage Piano Rs. 650 to	" 750	BUNGALOW Solid Square ...	" 450
CANTANTE RESONANTE Solid Square Rs. 550, Rs. 600, and	" 750	BIJOU or "DISTRICT" Solid Cottage ...	" 300

All the above are specially constructed for India, Iron Frames, &c.

The above Piano sold on the EASY PURCHASE-SYSTEM.

They have also a large stock of excellent pianos—Broadwood, Collard, Lipp, Rs. 650 to 750 ; Schiedmayer, Rs. 750 and Rs. 800 ; Neumeyer and other eminent Makers at prices varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,700.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY

R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

Packing in Tin-Lined Case Rs. 25.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

DIPLOMA OF HONOUR
(Highest Award)
ANTWERP EXHIBITION, 1885.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES.

THE PAPER-WEIGHT TIMEPIECE.

THIS very portable TIMEPIECE is so constructed that it can be used as a Paper-weight, is a most useful and handsome appendage to an Office-table or Library. It goes in any position with unvarying regularity and is enclosed in a neat morocco case. The winding is acted upon by a permanently fixed key. Self registers dates. Supplied in a neat morocco case complete.

Rs. 35.

THE ROULETTE WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Roulette Dial which can be acted upon by a spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE RACE-GAME WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Dial with the "Horse Race Game," which can be acted on by a visible spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE "POPULAR" WATCH

In strong Nickel Case, Keyless, Sunk Winding Button, has the same appearance as one of our "Original Keyless Lever Campaign Watches."

Rs. 15.

NOTE.—Repairs of Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Jewellery, &c., &c., most efficiently executed by trained workmen.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING GOLD & SILVER SMITHS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROYAL SALOON.
FRANCIA AND FUCILE.

HAIR DRESSERS, WIG MAKERS, AND PERFUMERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE Hair-cutting Saloons for Ladies and Gentleman are fitted up in the most elegant European Styles. From the best European Houses imported direct, a rich variety of Perfumery, the highest class Eau de Cologne, Violette Powders, Cold Cream, Pomades, Hair Oils and Washes, Soaps, Hair Dyes, Lime Juice and Glycerine, Cosmetiques, Powders, and Ear Dentrifrice, Combs, Brushes, Razors, Strops, Curling Tongs, and Pins, &c., Evaporator, Looking Glasses, Spirit Lamps, Puff, Sponges, and every toilette requisites, at moderate prices. Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, Moustaches, &c., of every color for theatrical purposes, and fancy Balls, &c., &c. Orders carefully executed with promptitude personally by Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Medow-street, Bombay.

PURE CLARETS.

WE draw the attention of Consumers to these which will be found to be as described.

10 per cent. for Cash.		Credit. Rs. as.
13 8	MEDOC SUPERIOR	15 0
16 4	ST. EMILION	18 0
20 0	ST. JULIEN	22 0
21 10	CHATEAU LAROSE	24 0
25 4	CHATEAU MARGAUX	28 0
27 0	CHATEAU LEOVILLE	30 0
31 8	CHATEAU LAFITE	35 0

Pints, Rs. 2 per case extra of 2 dozens.

The above are all bottled in Bordeaux, and are GENUINE WINES.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.

TO WINE CONSUMERS.

FOR all first class qualities of every sort, description, and price apply to the Oldest House in the Trade in India.

CUTLER, PALMER CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, &c.

MRS. LAKES POONA BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT

BEING CLOSED, ALL ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

MRS. LAKE, MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort BOMBAY,

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE

IS the best safeguard for the general health during change of seasons. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known.

Per bottle Re. 1-4 ; per doz. Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRIC EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums ; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S EDENA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the Finest Highland Whiskies, being Mellow, Full-bodied, and containing a fine, rich Aroma and Flavour, combined with a softness acquired only by age. The increasing demand for this Whisky proves beyond dispute its superiority over most brands now in the market.

Per dozen Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
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FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Mr. N. Salinger.............................Business Manager.
Mr. Arthur Rigby ....Stage Manager.

THE

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

The Original and only successful Combination of Talent in India will open for a Short Season at the above Theatre.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH

With Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

CHARACTERS.

Major General Stanley	Mr. Arthur Rigby.
The Pirate King	Mr. Frank D'Este.
Samuel (his Lieutenant)	Mr. Fred. Reid.
Frederick (a pirate Apprentice)	Mr. Arthur Fawcett.
Sergeant of Police	Mr. Herbert Salinger.
Policeman	Master Magnus.
Mabel } (General Stanley's Daughters)	Miss Tilly Saroney.
Edith	Miss Lena Salinger.
Kate	Miss Julie Emmett.
Ruth (a Pirate Maid of all Work).	Miss Elsa Wilson.

Chorus of Pirates, Police and General Stanley's Daughters.

SPLENDID NEW COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

FULL ORCHESTRA UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MR. GEORGE WILSON.

To make the Season a Thorough Success the Management have reduced the Prices of Admission to the Stalls to Rs. 3.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes ....Rs. 12 | Second Seats..............Rs. 2
Reserved Seats .... „ 3 | Pit ....Re. 1
Back Seats ....Annas 8.

Box plan now open at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m., commence at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS will be held here on WEDNESDAY, 4th instant, at 3 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. respectively.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 3rd November, 1885.

WARRANTED
18 carat gold
ALBERT CHAINS.
Full Sizes.
Suitable for Presentation.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CAVENDISH MUSIC BOOKS.
ALL NUMBERS—FROM 1 TO 80.
PRICE, ANNAS 10 EACH.

THE DIAMOND MUSIC BOOKS.
ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 33.
PRICE, ANNAS 6 EACH.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR CARDS,
JUST RECEIVED
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIARIES! DIARIES!
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1886.
OFFICE DIARIES
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DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DE LA RUE'S MANUSCRIPT BOOKS.
"WEST END."
Limp French Morocco, Gilt Lines.
MARBLED EDGES.
Plain, Ruled Faint, or for Cash.

		Rs.	a.
Post 32mo (3½ by 2½ in.), 2 sheets, about 124 pages	B7006	0	10
Foolscap 18mo (4 by 2½ in.), 4 sheets, about 144 pages	B7018	0	12
Diamond Post 18mo (4½ by 3 in.), 6 sheets, about 212 pages	B7030	0	14
Queen's Post 12mo (5½ by 3¾ in.), 9 sheets, about 212 pages	B7049	1	2
Foolscap 8vo (6 by 3¾ in.), 18 sheets, about 284 pages	B7072	1	6
Post 8vo (7 by 4½ in.), 15 sheets, about 240 pages	B7096	1	8
Large Post 8vo (7¾ by 5 in.), 15 sheets, about 240 pages	B7126	1	12
Large Post 8vo (7¾ by 5 in.), 24 sheets, about 380 pages	B7138	2	4
Foolscap 4to (7¾ by 6¼ in.), 36 sheets, about 284 pages	B7156	2	6
Post 4to (8¾ by 7¼ in.), 24 sheets, about 190 pages	B7174	2	8
Post 4to (8¾ by 7¼ in.), 48 sheets, about 380 pages	B7186	3	8
Large Post 4to (9¾ by 7¾in.), 24 sheets, about 190 pages	B7198	3	4
Large Post 4to (9¾ by 7¾ in.) 48 sheets, about 380 pages	B7210	4	8

COOPER, MADON & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS,
Translated into English.
Price, Re. 1-12.

Joys of Life.	L'Assommoir.
Her Two Husbands.	Ladies' Paradise.
In the Whirlpool.	Girl in Scarlet.
Claude's Confession.	La Belle Liza.
Magdalen Ferat.	Helene.
Therese Raquin.	Mad Love.
Nana.	Albine.
Nana's Daughter.	Mysteries of the Court of Louis Napoleon.

ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS.
The Assommoir..................Rs. 3-12 and 4-12.

COOPER, MADON AND Co, Limited,
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SPECTACLES.

Convex (Real Brazilian Pebbles.)

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To aid failing or aged sight, in best blued steel frames, with case	Per pair	6	0
In double gilt frames	„	9	0

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To assist near-sighted persons	„	6	0
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PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Deeply Concave.

		Rs.	as.
For cases of excessive near-sightedness with case	„	7	0

For Cataract.
Of various foci, in best blued steel frames ... per pair Rs. 14-0 and 15 0

SPECTACLES.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1885 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the twentieth day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 28th day of October, 1885.

R. M. SAYANI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRETTON HALL'S GENERAL AVERAGE.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRODUCE to the undersigned the RECEIPTS for DEPOSIT on account of contribution and receive refund as per Statement.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November, 1885.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN McDONALD arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing-sheds.

After removal from the landing-sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

AMMONIAPHONES.—Recharges can now be obtained from BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

SPONGES, Honeycomb and Bath, a thousand varieties to select from, all sizes, from anna 1 to Rs. 5 per piece. Cheapest Offered. SHROFF BROTHERS.

OVERLAND NOTEPAPER in packet of 240 sheets for annas 12 only. Other stationery at exceptionally low Prices. SHROFF BROTHERS.

ELECTRIC BELLS (Portable) with 38 feet of wire ready charged Battery push complete, for only Rs. 12: A boon for offices and bungalows. SHROFF BROTHERS.

GIPSY TEAPOYS (English) with Tops. Rs. 2-8; without Rs. 2 only. Piano Stools from Rs. 7. Folding Chairs with carpet seats very cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS.

'XMAS CARDS from 1 pice each or 100 for only 1 Rupee. Superior Articles Good assortment of 10 from Re. 1 Post free. Trial orders solicited. SHROFF BROTHERS.

PRESENTS.—If you want a very good and choicest article for very little money, go to SHROFF BROTHERS, acknowledged Cheapest House, Bombay.

DOLLS.—See our new stock and their cheap Prices and you will never buy elsewhere. Each Mail brings New Novelties. SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED COMPOSITORS—Apply at the *Industrial Press*, 3, Hummum-street, Fort.

ICES, PASTRY, SWEETS, &c. Forbes-street, Fort, W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED man to take charge of the Bazaar Indent department of an old established firm—Address L. Co., care of this Office.

PARUCK'S FANCY BAZAAR, Esplanade Cross-road, Arrival of new Fancy Goods, Table Ornaments, &c., &c., at marvellously low prices.

OH PAPA, the only thing I can enjoy during dewali days is a glass of ICE prepared at VIENNA ICE-CREAM SALOON, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, GERMAN ASPARAGUS, smoked Sausages, Brussels Sprouts and Celery. Apply to C. FLEMMING, 12, Meadow-street.

MRS COUNSELL'S new stock has arrived per s. s. Rome.—Fashionable Hats, Bonnets, &c., just opened, Hornby-row, opposite General Post Office.

TO LET, a newly-built Bungalow on Dadysett Hill, Nepean Sea-road, Khumballa. For rent, &c. apply to N. J. Dady, 10, Dadysett House, Fort.

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 12, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, opposite the Temple Bar. For rent and other particulars apply to the MANAGER, Bombay Hotel.

ROSE TOOTH POWDER.—Unrivalled for beautifying the teeth and preserving the gums. Price, Re. 1. COLLETT & Co., Limited, 40, Meadow-street, Fort.

LATEST NOVELTIES.—Golden Opportunity—Rare men Paintings of Chrystoleum Canvassine, Metallic Lustre, first time imported into Bombay.—Pestonjee Sorabjee and Co., No. 33, Medows-street.

FOR SALE, at Poona, thirty-three vols. of the International Scientific Series, as good as new; English price, 5s. each. Offered for Rs. 60 the whole lot. Apply to P., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100

TOM SAYER'S GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND at TEMPLE BAR TO-NIGHT, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

DRIED HERBS, for seasoning Thyme, Parsley, Mint, Sage and Mixed Herbs.—PEARSE & Co.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

PHOTOGRAPHERS SENSITIZED PAPER in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1-3rd quire each, Rs. 5, per tin. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Gladstone Bags, Deck Chairs Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks. Most moderately priced. JOHN MAHOMED and Co., 16, Meadow-street, Fort.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant remedy for bowel complaint, a remedy for chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa,—FERNANDES & Co, Chemists, &c., Bombay.

LANOWLIE HOTEL.—Few rooms are vacant, 5 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. Elevation 2,500 feet level of the sea, and 200 feet higher than Khundala.

VEGETARIAN SALOON near Town Hall. Meals on English principle from 3 annas upwards. Fruits, wholesale and retail Price list of books on Vegetarianism posted free.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Hurgovun Vanmali & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, are closing their millinery and dressing department and disposing of their stock for next to nothing. Come early.

BEST, cheapest House in Bombay for Gold, Silver Jewellery, Phulkaris, Persian Carpets, Indian shawls, Bukhara stone, Necklace (a New Novelty.)—Herjimull & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL, for cash only, 150 Degrees Snow flake, Rs. 4-12, Refined 125 Degrees Rs. 3-12, for sale Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., 13, Meadow-street. One case contains two Tins of Oil.

LADIES' BLACK SATIN PARASOLS, lined with cardinal, old gold, and cream ornamented handles and beautifully edged with Lace. Rs. 3-12 to be had only at the Cash Bazaar, Limited, Fort.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, Newmarket, and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always kept in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

ATTENTION! SELLING OFF! Zephyrs, Cambrics, & Pompadours, strong and fast possible colour, latest style for ladies' dresses; at 4 annas per yard, net cash or V. P. Samples free on application. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department, printed on HOWARD and JONE'S PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office, For price per 100 apply to Manager.

WARREN'S PATENT BROILERS.—Gentlemen's Tiffin Baskets, Dram Flasks, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Portmonnaies, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF rich cut glassware, wines, brandy, diamond rings, bentwood and household furniture, copper utensils, washing machine, sword, &c., &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, consisting of rich cut glassware with decanters, jugs, tumblers, ice plates, Sandella's hair restorer, ullaged champagne, surgical instruments, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 1 gold ring and 1 diamond ring (small).

By order and on account of whom it may concern, 25 cases Martell's brandy ***, and few cases of champagne in pints.

Also some beer, claret, soda bottles, provision, plated dishes, Crockery ware, brass gindies, lamps, bentwood and iron chairs, piano stools, clocks, cupboards, toilet tables, teapoys, bookshelves, stationery, cots with bedding, L. T. Bats, easy chair, camp tables, napkins, table cloth, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 4th November, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF JOLLY BOATS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th Nov., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mody Bay, near the Ice Factory.

2 Jolly boats "Roostum" and "Sorab," registered Nos. 2391 and 2392, of the burthen of 8 and 14 candies, respectively.

The boats are on view.

SALE OF TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th Nov., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana—

On account and at the risk of Gunny Noor Mahomed, 431 pieces teak scantlings.

On account and at the risk of Gunny Dawood.

About 1,300 pieces teak scantlings.
„ 278 „ „ boards.

On account and at the risk of Rajaram Balkundas. 597 pieces teak boards.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara-bunder,

100 superior 1st class teak squares and at Mazagon Darookhana.

50 tons superior teak scantlings.

In lots to suit purchasers.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, Eminently suited for a Factory, Engineering Works or other business purpose.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Directors of Bapty Brothers, Limited, to offer for sale by Public Auction towards the end of current month.

A plot of surplus land adjoining the East India Flour Mills in Falkland Road, containing 5363 square yards or thereabout. The central situation and close proximity of this site to main business thoroughfares render it of especial value to any one contemplating the erection of manufacturing premises near the city; such opportunities now becoming very scarce.

Date of sale will be notified hereafter, meantime the ground may be viewed and other particulars obtained on application to the auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS
CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM & CO.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY
BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms WITHOUT RESERVE in the first week of December next—

The above consignment of Books can be seen, and catalogues obtained on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers or to Messrs. LATHAM & Co.

SALE OF CAST HORSES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m.

2 cast horses.

On MONDAY, the 9th Nov., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Chummery," Breach Candy, opposite the Mahaluxmee Temple, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class full-sized slate billiard table, by John Roberts, with billiard and pool balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, superior Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 10th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersy-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, Brussels carpets, table and hanging lamps, handsome pictures, &c., &c., the property of Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Vakeel, Esqr., Solicitor, refurnishing his bungalow.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Cowasjee Patel-street, Fort, at the back of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany sympathetic square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, as good as new, being only a few months in use, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, kerosine-oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of F. G. BAILEY, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF PRESSES, ENGINE, BOILERS, PUMPS, &c., AT THE SCOTT PRESS, VICTORIA BUNDER, COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 14th November, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of Scott Press at Colaba, by order of Mr. Assur Veerjee—

6 presses for pressing cotton, wool, hemp, jute, gunny, &c., by Wren and Hopkinson; also pumps by Wren and Hopkinson, engine by W. J. Galloway, two boilers by W. J. Galloway, 2 boilers by Daniel Adamson, shaftings, pullies, wheels, &c.

The presses and machinery are in working order, and can be inspected and further information obtained on application at the office of Mr Assur Veerjee, in Mody Street, or at the office of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Marine-street, Fort.

The above will be sold in separate lots.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 4th November, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th Nov., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow-street, Fort, the remaining stock in trade and office furniture of Messrs. Henry Gluckmann and Co. Also household furniture of J. SUDDEN, Esq. The same comprises plain glassware, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, platedware, such as cruetstand, picklestand, teaset, teapot, spoons and forks, &c., teakwood dining table, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, handsome circular pier side, oblong and writing tables, easy folding, reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation and half-back couches, chiffoniers, teapoys with marble top, corner bookstands, book cases, hatstand, velvet and Brussel carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, hanging argand lamp, handsome iron fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, wardrobe in 2 pieces, towel-horses, teakwood arm and without arm chairs, bentwood chairs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, ladies and gentlemen's boots, snuff-boxes, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted Miniature Brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office Shigram.
1 strong mail-pheaton convertible into a waggonette.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SURPLUS STORES AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, COLABA.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will, on MONDAY, the 9th November, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unserviceable and surplus stores consisting of old tools, brass filing, timber, wood, &c., &c.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—all case of large and small Letts's Diaries will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., sell by Public Auction, at the premises at No. 11 and 15, Hornby Row, next to the office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.

The whole of the building materials of the two houses. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Land's End, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano, by Kapps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, an English-built four-sealed open carriage, by Gutteridge, London, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of J. FACHIRI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 4th November, 1885.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY. No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their auction rooms, valuable blackwood and teakwood French-polished furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, hanging, wall and table lamps, rich oleographs, pianofortes (by Joseph Kirkman & Son) marble top table and teapoys, dressing glasses and washing tables, arm and without arm chairs, cupboards, show cases, American bentwood chairs, easy and folding chairs, hat stand, single and double cots, sofas, chest of drawers, one lot ice pitchers, clocks, imitation jewellery, &c., 1 case Manilla, cheroots, containing 200 boxes, large 100 boxes, 250 cheroots each, small 100 boxes, 50 cheroots, 20 boxes of champagne each containing 2 dozen pints, of Millin and Rankin, 3 casks paint colour, and other articles.

JOHN & CO.
Bombay, 4th November, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twists, &c.—

1 case black woollen cloth, superfine.
5 „ playing cards.
4 „ magenta colour.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Thames.

1 case Price and Gosnell's real old brown windsor soap.
1 „ concentrated essence of white rose and damask rose.
2 cases assorted toilet soap.
10 cases Green Dye in ½ lb. tins.
4 casks brass wire.
5 „ Schnapps.
4 bales brown papers.
6 Richard Patent improved steam Engine Indicator with spring and scale.

On account and at the risk of Jakaria Essa.

L B B—100-49—50 cases 12 oz. 1,500 packets candles.

FOR SALE.

One square piano, nearly new by Lipp, Price Rs. 650.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 4th November, 1885.

NOTICES.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching the public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any fireworks on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

W. H. WILSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TENDERS for the purchase of (7) SEVEN TONS of IRON WROUGHT SCRAP OLD (more or less), PRODUCT of disabled wrought iron guns of native manufacture will be received by the undersigned till MONDAY, the 16th November, 1885, at the Arsenal Office, Mhow.

2. Applicants will state RATE PER TON they may wish to offer.

3. Delivery of the iron will be made at the Arsenal.

4. The weight of the pieces of Iron varies from a few pounds to 18 cwts.

WM. CAMPBELL, Major, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.
Mhow, Arsenal, 30th October, 1885.

NOTICE

HAVING entered into direct communication with the LEADING CONTINENTAL EXPORTERS of WINES and SPIRITS, we are now able to offer our Importations of the same at MODERATE PRICES, and which we GUARANTEE as SOUND and GENUINE.

Special terms to Regimental Messes, Clubs, and the Trade.

See detailed Wine Advertisement and for Price List please apply to

BARTON & CO., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS
Church-gate-street, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

IT is particularly requested that Correspondence for the CAMP-OF-EXERCISE should NOT CONTAIN THE NAME OF A POST-TOWN. Otherwise considerable detention may occur in delivery of such correspondence. The address should simply show the following particulars, the Corps or Department to which the addressee belongs and the force.

SPECIMEN FORM OF ADDRESS.

To
(Name, &c.)
6th Dragoon Guards,
Northern Force,
Camp-of-Exercise.

WM. MOORE LANE,
Postmaster-General, Punjab.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5¼		12 „	
5		9 „	
3½		6 „	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each	„	1,200
Do. 10 do.	500 do.		1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE.
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 10 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Cash Prices. Rs.
CLARET	St. Chrystoly	Per doz. Qts.	12
	Do.	Per 2 doz. Pts.	14
	St. Estéphe	Per 1 doz. Qts.	14
	and Credit Rs. 15-8.		
	1878 Chateau Larose (after dinner Claret)	Per doz. Qts.	22
STILL HOCK	Schiersteiner	„ „	18
	Hochheimer	„ „	24
	Rüdesheimer Berg	„ „	28
MOSELLE	Moselleiümchen	„ „	14
	Graacher	„ „	16
	Piesporter	„ „	18
	Barncastler	„ „	20
BEER	Pilsener	per case of 4 doz. Qts.	20
	Imperial (Kiel)	4 „ Qts.	21
	Pints Rs. 8 more	8 „	
	Christiania	4 „ Qts.	20
	Do.	8 „ Pts.	26

CASH rates charged if paid within a month. Apply to

C. FLEMMING, 12, Medow-street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 54 0	Rs 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	..
Dry Elite	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayes Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 40 0	..
STILL HOCKS. *From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.*		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ...
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From Otto Prumm, Mayence		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	„ ..	„ 15 0
Hochheimer	„ ..	„ 18 0
Brauneberger	„ 15 0	„ ..
Liebfraumilch	„ ..	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. *From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.*		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
CLARETS. *From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.*		
Medoc	Rs. 10 8	
Chateau de Frauds	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 73 0	...
Chateau Mandesin	„ 27 0	...
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From J. Roemer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlowitz	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
PORTWINES. *From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.*		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0 per doz.	
Fine	„ 22 0 „	
Very fine	„ 27 0 „	
Most particular reserved old red Port	„ 38 0 „	
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	...
BURGUNDY. *From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc*		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	„ 26 0	...
WHISKEY.		
Thistle Blend „ ***	„ 24 0	...

BEER.

		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 4 0	pints.
Hamburger	„ 5 4	qts.
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	pts. 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	5 12	

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	
Vin Marasque „ 21 Bottles	„ 40 0	
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ..
Italian Vermouth	„ 17 0	...
Do. do Superior	„ 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	„ 20 0	...
	Per Doz.	
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	Rs. 4 0	
Do. do do tins	...	

PRESERVED MEATS SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. Gradler and Hartwig Gatha.

	Per tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ..
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ ...
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	„ 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Red do. do.	„ 1 2	„ 0 12

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Bean	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ ...	„ 1 0
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Pease for Soup	„ ...	„ 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 21st August 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
KEROSINE OIL.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m., gun-fire, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November next, TENDERS for the supply, during the year 1886, commencing 1st January, of 10,000 cases of purified and refined PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL of very best quality water white, and warranted to be not less than 150° fire test, each case to contain 65 lbs. nett of oil. To be delivered from time to time as required at Parel Stores Depôt, in lots not exceeding 1,000 cases.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th October, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „ „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	E. E. Sassoon, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	W. H. Forbes, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq.	C. D. Bottomby, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick, Esq.	H. P. McIver, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
September 15, 1885.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SALE OF KANARA TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following timber will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Depôt, Karwar, on MONDAY, the 23rd November, 1885.

Teak logs	1013	Candies	1416.
Blackwood	135	Do.	95.
Junglewood	5	Do.	2.
Bamboos (very large)			537.

A Candy is equal to 12½ cubic feet.

The timber will be put up in small lots of which the computed measurement as registered in the Government Accounts will be stated. Bids must be made by the lot and not by the Candy. No dispute regarding the contents of any lot will be listened to after the sale.

3. The timber will be put up at a moderate upset price and knocked down to the highest bidder.

4. Terms of sale—Cash-payment to the Account-General, Bombay, on the second day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate payment by Telegraph to the undersigned.

5. The Forest Department will not be responsible for any timber purchased if not removed before the end of December, 1885, and will charge depôt rent at the rate of Re. (1) one per log per mensem for all timber remaining unremoved after the 31st December, 1885.

R. G. C. WESTBROOK,
Forest Ranger,
In charge Coast Timber Depôts.
Kodibag Timber Depôts, Karwar, 22nd October, 1885.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34...	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30...	„ 3 4
„ 3	STAMBOUL	„ 34...	„ 3 8
„ 4	IONE	„ 24...	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH,
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 25...	Rs. 2 10
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20...	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18...	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18...	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15...	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20...	Rs. 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE	„ 18...	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15...	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA	„ 15	„ 1 12

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouthpieces. Only orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM CAIRO.

	per 100
EXTRA SUPERIOR	Rs. 3 8
MEDIUM	„ 2 8

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND PER MAIL STEAMER.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

...RANCH OF THE ASIATIC S...

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of Justices, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Band, 9th N. I., Apollo-bunder, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Teddington (s), from Moulmein ; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee ; Gwalior (s), Trieste ; and Gilford (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pachumba (s), for Busreh ; Nowshera (s), Suakim ; Yeddo (s), Hull ; Teelin Head (s), Kurrachee ; and Clan Fraser (s), for Dunkirk.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played at the Apollo-bunder by the band of the 9th Bo. I. this evening, at 6 :—

March ...... The Colonel's Parade .... Evans.
Overture .. French Comedy .... Keler Bela.
Selection .. Olivette .... Godfrey.
Valse ...... Tender and True .... Bucalossi.
Quadrille .. Roundabout .... William.
Polka ...... Black and Tan .... E. Lowthian

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mrs. Ghibello, living at Medow-street, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of four currency notes for Rs. 10 each, from her premises on Monday.

THE KHOJA MURDER.—Shamjee, *alias* Shunker bin Rahim, was yesterday committed to the Sessions by Mr. Ryan on a charge of murdering Bunda Alli Paria, cashier to the late Aga Alli Shah.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary, during October last was 4,101, of which 1,485 were new admissions, the daily average being 228. Eighty-six children were vaccinated.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.—We have received a copy of the Zoroastrian Calendar for the Parsee year 1255. It is a complete record of all that relates to the Parsees. In the present number we see considerable improvement over the previous ones. Mr. Jagose, the compiler and publisher, has evidently bestowed a deal of care on his work.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the council was held at the office of the Association on Monday. The applications of forty candidates for admission were considered and accepted, thus bringing the number on the register to 744. A motion to open an employment register was unanimously approved, it being stated that the want of such a convenience was greatly felt by unemployed men. It was intimated that a meeting would be held on the 12th inst., at St. Peter's School-room, Mazagon, under the auspices of the Association.

A SERVANT'S REVENGE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Krishna Marootee, a Hindoo lad sixteen years of age, and Dhondoo Janoo, aged twenty years, were charged respectively with hurt and abetment. The circumstances of the case are very singular. Both the accused were domestic servants in the employ of Mr. Chubildass Lalloobhoy, a freight-broker residing at Napean Sea-road, Malabar Hill. The first of them, to satisfy a grudge against the family, induced his companion a day or two ago to help him in procuring a quantity of nettle, and sprinkled all the beds with it. A child six months old, the grandson of their master, was the first victim of this device ; and the results were sufficiently alarming to disorganise the whole household. On the bed being searched the reason for the infant's disquietude was explained ; and further investigation revealed the treatment to which the other beds had been subjected. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that within his long experience this was the first offence of the kind that had been brought to his notice. The accused had been guilty of a peculiarly savage mode of revenging themselves upon their master ; and an innocent child had been made to suffer pain for hours, while the other members of the family would have been subjected to like hurt if the discovery had not been made in time. In order to deter other servants from following the example set by the accused, the accused were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NORTHERN CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

SOME additional appointments have been made to the staff and commands of the forces to take part in the Camp-of-Exercise, chiefly in the cavalry branch, which up to the date of our latest telegrams last week had been passed over altogether. In the Northern Force, the cavalry brigade of the 1st Division is commanded by Brigadier-General Marter, A.-D.-C., with Major W. T. Vousden as Brigade-Major. The cavalry of the 2nd Division is still without a staff. In the Southern Force Colonel G. A. Prendergast commands the cavalry of the 1st Division with an unnamed Brigade-Major, while Major H. M. Mackenzie, 9th B. C., is Brigade-Major in the 2nd Division with an unnamed General.

Besides the above, several of the Infantry Brigade commands have now found occupants. To begin with the Northern Force, the 1st Division, 2nd Brigade, falls to Brigadier-General Rogers, V. C., with Major A. Fishe, 8th B. I., Brigade-Major ; and the 2nd Division, 2nd Brigade, to Colonel H. M. Wemyss, 31st P. I., with Major Shuckburgh, Norfolk Regiment, as Brigade-Major. The command of the 1st Brigade in each Division is unfilled. In the Southern Force the 1st and 2nd Brigades, 1st Division, are commanded by Colonel R. G. Rogers, C. B., and Colonel M. R. Farrington, South Yorkshire, respectively. The 1st Brigade of the 2nd Division Infantry goes to Colonel C. W. Chester, and the 2nd Brigade remains to be filled.

Finally comes that highly important branch, the Umpire Staff. The umpires nominated are Brigadier-Generals T. E. Gordon and C. J. East : for the Royal Artillery, Majors Wickham and Kaye, Captains C. K. Mackenzie and Beresford. Cavalry, Colonels Boulderson, of the 17th Lancers, Upperton, 6th Bengal Cavalry, and Jackson, 12th Bengal Cavalry. Infantry, Major A. L. Walker, Wiltshire, Major A. Glen, Lincolnshire, Colonel A. Copeland, of the 19th Punjab Infantry, and Major E. B. Bishop, of the 3rd Goorkhas, with power to add to their number.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct 16.)

Admiralty, 14th October, 1885.

Sub-Lieut H Jones has been promoted to the rank of Lieut in H M's Fleet.

Acting Eng J E Johnson has been confirmed in his rank as Engineer in H M's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct 16.)

India Office, 16th October, 1885.

THE Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the S C and Ind Mil Services made by the Government in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Cols.—Major H de Parny Rennick, Major J B Sparks.

To be Major.—Capt R A Gilchrist.

To be Captains.—Lieuts N F FitzGerald Chamberlein, J P W Spankie, C H Morris, and S C F Peile.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Lieut-Col.—Major and Col A H Prinsep.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Cols.—Major E G Newnham, Major W G Smith, Major D W Inglis, and Major and Brevet Lieut-Col F Tweddell.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col.—Major F H Mathias.

To be Majors—Capts D Robertson, and W G C Johnstone.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Cols—Majors G E Weston, W H St Amand Wilton, and S W McIver.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col—Major G R Peart.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Cols—Majors P H Greig, E Mockler, F D Mander, and J Rutherfurd.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Col—Lieut-Col H C Stevens, Mad Cavy.

The Queen has also approved of the following Admissions to the S C made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieuts W Prior, from the Dorsetshire Regt, rank from 1st July, 1881 ; H L Dodgson, from the Liverpool Regt, dated 12th June, 1884, but to rank from 1st July, 1881 ; A G Davidson, from the Wiltshire Regt, dated 31st July, 1883, but to rank from 22nd Oct 1881 ; G F H Dillon, from the Suffolk Regt, dated 25th May, 1884, but to rank from 29th July 1882 ; G H Bretherton, from the Royal Irish Regt, dated 15th Feb, 1884, but to rank from 29th July, 1882.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts—Lieuts W H Lewin, from the 1st West India Regt, dated 11th April, 1883, but to rank from 1st July, 1881 ; M A Tighe, from the Royal Irish Rifles, dated 16th Oct 1882, but to rank from 1st July, 1881 ; H N Taylor, from the Bedfordshire Regt, dated 2nd May, 1883, but to rank from 28th Jan, 1882 ; R E Sullivan, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry, dated 4th June, 1884, but to rank from 27th Jan, 1883.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut—Lieut M T Shewen, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry, dated 3rd March, 1883, but to rank from 1st Feb, 1880.

The following Appointment has been made to the Personal Staff in India :—

Capt W C W Rawlinson, Lincolnshire Regt, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Govr of Bengal.

The following Appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India :—

Major H W Trench, Royal West Surrey Regt, Depy-Asst Qrmr-Genl, to be Asst Qrmr-Genl, Bengal Establishment, vice Major R McG Stewart, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Capt B Jennings, Royal Engrs, to be Depy-Asst Qrmr-Genl, Bengal Establishment, vice Major Trench.

Lieut-Col Sir W S Seton, Bart, Bo S C, to be Asst Adjt Genl, Bombay Establishment, vice Lieut-Col R M Lloyd, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

THE BURMAH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

THE following is the full official statement of the composition of the Force to be despatched to Burmah :—

Strength of the Force.

A naval brigade from Her Majesty's ships on the station.
1 field battery (officers, non-commissioned officers, and gunners only).
2 garrison batteries.
1 mountain battery, British (with mules).
2 mountain batteries, Native with coolie equipment.
3 regiments British Infantry.
7 regiments Native Infantry, including one of Pioneers,
6 companies Sappers and Miners.

Detail.

2. The troops will be detailed as follows :—

Divisional Troops.

Q-1 Royal Artillery.
9-1 Cinque Ports Division.
3-1 Scottish Division.
4-1 North Irish Division.
No 4 Punjab Mountain Battery.
No 1 Bombay Mountain Battery.
Nos 4 and 5 Companies, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
B, D, and H Companies, Madras Sappers and Miners.
No 2 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
1st Madras Pioneers.

First Brigade.

2nd Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment.
2nd (Queen's Own) Bengal Infantry.
11th Bengal Infantry.

Second Brigade.

1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
21st Madras Infantry.
25th Madras Infantry.

Third Brigade.

2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.
12th Madras Infantry.
23rd Madras Infantry.

Staff.

3 The appointments herein made will have effect from the dates on which the officers named may enter upon the duties thereof :—

Major-General H N D Prendergast, CB, VC, Commanding ; Captain W Aldworth, Bedfordshire Regiment, Aide-de-Camp ; Colonel H M Bengough, hp, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General ; Major J G R Macneill, Madras Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General ; Captain R L Milne, Seaforth Highlanders, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General ; Major W P Symons, South Wales Borderers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General ; Major G W Walker, 19th Madras Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General ; Colonel W Carey, RA, Commanding Royal Artillery ; Captain M. W. Saunders, R.A., Adjutant ; Colonel G. E.L. S. Sanford, RE, Commanding Royal Engineers ; Major C. B. Wilkieson, R.E., Adjutant ; Captain W. T. Shone, R.E., Captain S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., Captain G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., Lieutenant J. A. Tanner, R. E., Field and Assistant Field Engineers ; Captain J. E. Dickie, R.E., Superintendent of Telegraphs ; Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Begbie, Madras Infantry, Superintendent of Army Signalling ; Lieutenant-Colonel L. W. Hooper, M. C., Provost Marshal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Surgeon-General J M Donnelly, IM Principal Medical Officer.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major V C Fisher, A. Commissary of Ordnance, in charge. Captain C P Triscott, RA, Commissary of Ordnance.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Captain D A A Macpherson, SC, Field Paymaster.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel A F Laughton, MSC, Principal Commissariat Officer ; Major R H T Hill, MSC, Director of Transport.

Ecclesiastical.

Revd E J Beatty and Revd F C Hill, Chaplains.

1st Brigade.

Brigadier-General F B Norman, CB, BSC, Commanding ; Captain V A Schalch, 11th Bengal Infantry, Brigade Major.

2nd Brigade.

Brigadier-General H H Foord, 23rd M I, Commanding ; Captain R A P Clements, South Wales Borderers, Brigade Major.

3rd Brigade.

Brigadier-General G S White, C B, V C., hp., Commanding ; Major G Simpson, 11th Madras Infantry, Brigade Major.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

4. Native regiments will go, as far as possible, on their full established strength minus, depôt establishment and men who are unfit.

5. Commanding officers will be held responsible that none but officers, men, and followers in every way fit for field service accompany the regiment.

6. Each native regiment will be completed to its full establishment of eight British officers, including those who may be recalled from furlough, and who may be expected to join.

7. Depôts for regiments will be formed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India and of the Government of Madras. The families of British troops left in India will remain at their present stations, and will receive, in addition to subsistence allowance, three-quarter rations for the wives and half rations for the children.

8. No chargers are to be taken by regimental or staff officers, except these sanctioned for the British mountain battery.

Equipment.

9. Followers, servants' baggage, and kit for staff and departmental officers will be, according to the new field service scale, as modified by this order, with the addition of tunics. Regiments will be completed with full establishments in their respective presidencies. British troops will take with them their heavy camy equipage. Native troops will take their ordinary camp equipage. Followers, departmental and regimental, will be provided with lascar pals at the rate of 1 to 50 men. Entrenching tools to be taken according to the field service scale, and, in addition, 200 bill-hooks or dhaos per regiment and 50 per battery. Dhaos, kukries, and bill-hooks will be provided for 50 per cent. of the followers. No grasscutters will be taken.

10. Corps will take with them one month's supply of quartermaster's stores.

11. Bullock puckals (without bullocks) will be supplied to British regiments at the rate of two per company, in addition to their ordinary establishment of bhisties.

12. British troops will take camp filters with them.

Rations.

13. Free rations will be allowed to all troops and followers while on foreign service.

14. The scale of rations for British and native troops will be as laid down in paragraph 533, Army Regulations vol.V. For native troops, an allowance of 1 lb. of meat per man weekly is authorized and 3 lbs. of firewood per man daily, and water will be allowed when considered necessary by the General Officer commanding the Force.

15. Amchur ½ oz. per diem per native soldier and follower ; limejuice 1 oz. and sugar 1 oz. per diem for every British soldier will be issued, in addition to ordinary rations.

16. British officers will be allowed to draw rations for themselves and servants from the Commissariat Department, payment being made as laid down in article 1677, Army Regulations, India, vol. V.

Transport.

17. A Coolie Corps, 3,000 strong, with due proportions of transport officers will be organized for the transport of the force as may be required.

18. The British Mountain Battery will take its mules, and the Native Mountain Batteries will be equipped with coolie transport for the guns from the Coolie Corps.

19. Transport will be charged for at the rates laid down in paragraph 2043, Army Regulations, Part V.

Hospitals.

20. Field hospitals will be provided on the following scale :—

British troops ... 2
Native troops and followers ... 4

at the rate of 5 per cent. on the strength of troops and 1 per cent. of followers ; that is, 200 beds British troops, 300 beds native troops, 100 beds followers.

A general hospital will be established at Thayetmyo for 5 per cent. on the strength of troops and 1 per cent. of followers.

21. The field hospitals will be provided from the Bengal Presidency, and the general hospitals from Madras.

22. The medical officers, medical subordinates, and attendants of the Army Hospital Native Corps for both field and general hospitals will be provided equally from the three presidencies.

23. All temporary servants authorized for field and general hospitals will be provided from the Madras Presidency.

24. Light camp equipage for one British and one native field hospital only will be supplied.

Ordnance.

42. The garrison batteries from Calcutta and Madras will each take with them six 6·3 ,, howitzers with 100 rounds per gun. The field battery will take with it twelve 5½ ,, mortars from Madras with 100 rounds per mortar. The Naval Brigade will be supplied with twelve 25-pounder guns with field carriages and 500 rounds per gun.

43. The following amount of ammunition will be taken :—

400 rounds per rifle—200 in regimental charge and 200 in ordnance charge : and 500 rounds per gun—usual proportion in battery charge, and remainder in ordnance charge.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Merton Hall, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior, Captain P. Harris, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the overland mails of the 16th Oct. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Gulliver	Mr H Watson
Mr Everett	Lieut F Irly
Mr A K Douglas	Maj-Genl Sir G Greaves
Major Strachan	Mr H Inrif
Mr P Ashdown	Mr C Possolo
Mr and Mrs Broughton	Mr J Clarke
Mr K B Thompson	Lieut Baldock
Mrs Tuthill	Mr F Clarke
Mrs W G Allen	Mr Brind

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr D Keith	Mr Mackenzie
Mr K Euler	Mr Laidman
Mr R T Mallet	Mr R G Callodin
Mr W S Glazebrook	Mr and Mrs Grace
Mrs Hartwell	Mr H Mosley
Col and Mrs Ward	Mr and Mrs Ashurst
Capt G Hawkes	Col G H Trevor.)
Mr J H Ashworth	Mr Finckh
Mrs Steel	Mr A C Campbell
Mr W H Steel	Lieut-Col Collen
Mr Schmidt	Mr Newberry
Mr Gilbert Cooper	Mrs Higham
Mr and Mrs Karpeles	Mr L Crawford
Mrs Porter	Col J H Jenkins
Mrs Mathews	Mr F Higham
Dr J Burgess	Mr T E Ivens
Mr R G Hardy	Major Clerk

FROM VENICE.

Col A Connolly	Mr and Mrs Phillips
Mr H Schmidt	Mr E A Stoney
Mr and Mrs A T Cox	Mrs E A Stoney
Mr W Austin	Mrs Heydenreich
Mr E Seebeck	Mr F Kirby
Mr and Mrs Vowell and child	Mr Macaulay
	Mr Schmer
Mr and Mrs Pearson	Mr H St John Kneller
Mr Schmer, Junr	Mr H Gill

FROM SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs S Cumberland   Syed Lizahkatally

FROM ADEN—Lieut Cook, RA

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 10 TO 16TH OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince of Wales has arrived in Vienna from Pesth.

A correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and Sir M. Hicks-Beach has been published, in which the former states that the late Government had decided on its course in relation to the Irish Crimes Act before their defeat in the House of Commons.

The Earl of Derby addressed a meeting on Saturday at Blackburn, and announced his intention not to resist Church disestablishment.

Miss Helen Taylor has announced her intention to go to the poll as a candidate for the representation of North Camberwell.

Mr. Gladstone has recovered his health, and has resumed his tree-felling occupation.

At a conference held on Tuesday in Liverpool, letters were read from Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, expressing the opinion that the question of disestablishing the Church in Wales had long been ripe for settlement.

Mr. T. H. Warren has been elected President of Magdalen College, Oxford, in succession to the late Dr. Bulley.

The petition of Louis Riel, condemned to death for rebellion in Canada, was brought before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Tuesday, but on the application of the appellant's counsel the hearing was postponed until the 21st inst.

A fire broke out on Monday in a house in Wood-street, Westminster, and two children, left alone in a room, were suffocated.

Mr. Parnell, M. P., speaking at Cork on Monday, declared that he never felt more light-hearted and confident of the attainment of Irish independence than at the present time.

In consequence of the refusal of the Cork Steam Packet Company to reject cattle shipped by the Landlords' Protection Association, the cattle dealers of that district have resolved to withdraw their custom from that line and to send their cattle from Waterford. An attack was made on Sunday night by a large armed party of moonlighters on the house of Mr. Hussey, agent to several landlords, near Killarney. The house was occupied by police, who returned the assailants' fire, and the latter retired.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., speaking on Sunday at Kildare, denied that he had ever favoured the boycotting system, and urged the people to abstain from outrages.

OBITUARY.—J. Bowes, Esq., late M. P. for South Durham ; S. C. Hamlyn, Esq., J. P. and D. L. for East Devon ; Major-Gen. M. M. Procter, Ben. Ret. List ; Lieut.-Col. E Sunderland, Ben. (Art.) Ret. ; Lord Strathnairn.

THERE is every reason to apprehend that Servia will persist in the declared intention to assert a right to extension of territory, but it is not yet clear whether an attack is contemplated on Bulgaria or Macedonia. A loan of a million sterling has been raised at Belgrade, and military preparations are being actively carried on. Bulgarian troops have been moved to the frontier, and Prince Alexander has declared his determination to maintain the union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria.

There has been a popular demonstration at Athens in favour of extending the territory of the Kingdom, and a Royal decree has been issued calling out the military reserves.

The Austrian papers deny that any encouragement has been given by their Government to Servia, and it is also reported that Prince Milan has been warned by the Austrian Government that they will not undertake to protect him from the consequences of his own acts.

The Ambassadors in Constantinople had another meeting on Tuesday, and on the following day a Note was communicated to the Porte, condemning the action of Bulgaria as a violation of the Treaty of Berlin and commending the prudent attitude of the Turkish Government, but making no further suggestion for the settlement of the difficulty.

In the meantime military preparations are being made at Constantinople, and large numbers of troops are being moved from Asia Minor to the Western provinces of the Kingdom.

It is announced from Constantinople that Sir H. D. Wolff has been successful in obtaining the assent of the Turkish Ministers to his proposal for the appointment of Imperial Commissioners, to act in concert with the British delegate at Cairo, for the re-organization of the military and general administration of Egyptian affairs.

The German reply to the Spanish Note respecting the Caroline Islands has been delivered at Madrid. Its contents are not satisfactory to the Spanish Government, inasmuch as the claims of Spain to the Pelew and other islands are again denied. It is expected that the question cannot be arranged without mediation.

Two priests, who had been prisoners to the Mahdi, have arrived in Vienna. They express a belief that Lupton Bey and Slatin Bey are yet alive, and they ridicule the assertion that the Frenchman, Olivier Pain, was murdered by British hands or through British instigation.

Lord Lansdowne, the Governor-General of Canada at a banquet at Victoria British Columbia, declared his preference for the existing relations between the colonies and the mother country to an Imperial federation.

Sir W. Ridgeway, the British Commissioner for delimiting the Afghan frontier, has visited Meshed, where he was very cordially received by the Persian authorities.

The great rock some acres in extent, which impeded the entrance to New York Sound, named Hell Gate, was successfully blown up by means of dynamite on Saturday. The explosion caused no injury to person or property.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Gour Adarsingh, B	Lieut-Col K F Stevenson M S C
The Rev B Morrell, B	Mr A S Moriarty, Bo C S
Major-Gen G T Chesney, C S I, R Eng	Mr E V Mackay, Bo
Lieut F S St Quintin, B S C	Capt H A Vincent, Bo S C
Mr T Reddie, B Pilot Service	Lieut G L Melliss, Bo S C
	Surg J C H Peacocke, Bo
Mr E Gibson, M	Major E D Twemlow, R Bo Eng
Major-Gen R A Walters, M Ret	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H J Cooke, B C S, 2 mo	Capt F C Maltby, M S C, 3 days
Mr S H Hennessy, B, 6 mo	Lieut A B Shute, R M Art, 6 mo
Mr H G H Keene, B, 2 mo	
Mr W R Monks, B 3 mo	Lieut H D Keary, M S C, 183 days
Col O Barnes, B S C, 6 mo	
Dr J Anderson, B, 6 mo	Mr G M Ryan, Bo. 8 mo, 17 days
Mr J Clarke, B Marine Est, 6 mo	
Lieut-Col J Ewing, M S C, 7 days	Surg-Major R Boustead, Bo, 182 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R L Harris, B C S	Mr W S Haig, M
Mr E M Homan, B	Mr C M Smith, M
Mr A J Oldham, B	Col T R Church, C I E, M S C
Lieut-Col D H Robertson, B Inf	Lieut-Col J Ewing, M S C
Major A J Person, B S C	Col K A Jopp, R Bo Eng
Surg-Major J H Condon, B	Lieut A D Fordyce, Bo S C
Mr J W Best, M C S	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, November 2.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·796
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Web Blub Thermometer	71·5
Dew Point	71·5
Relative humidity of Air	·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	74·9
General Directions of Wind*	N, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	163

* From midnight to midnight.

THE INDIAN DELEGATES IN LONDON.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on Oct. 14 at Westbourne Park Chapel to hear addresses from various delegates from India to British electors on the subject of the claims that India has on England. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Digby, who was supported by a considerable number of Indians and gentlemen interested in India.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said since the Indian delegates arrived he had received piles of letters from distinguished people of all ranks expressing sympathy with their movement, one being from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. There had never before been such a meeting as that in which delegates had come to appeal to the electors—the rulers of India—to render them the assistance and power to obtain the justice which they asked for two hundred millions of natives of their country, and especially for the agriculturists, who to the number of forty millions never from one year's end to another were able properly to satisfy their hunger. Their condition was getting worse and worse, in spite of the good intentions of the British rulers in India, but it was impossible for us to rule India as well as the Indians would be able to rule themselves.

Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, barrister, of Calcutta, said he represented the Indian Association and the Indian Union. The object of the delegates was not to diminish British rule in India, or to urge that that rule had been productive of more harm than good to the people of India. They gratefully acknowledge that never before in the history of their country had life and property been so secure. England had given them a code of laws more righteous than they had ever possessed, and had founded courts of justice on the English model which for purity had no parallel in any Asiatic country. It was because they received daily benefits from England that they desired the continuance of English rule ; but they desired it to be continued on terms fairer and juster to them than had been obtained hitherto. They were told that India should not be made a party question by their identifying themselves with one party rather than the other. The Indian people would be glad to be able to follow that advice if the leaders of the two parities had vied with each other in following a policy of justice and liberality towards the people of India. Since the assumption of the government of the country by the Queen no Secretary of State had gained more confidence than Lord Iddesleigh. Of late years they had been forced from the position of neutrality ; but the responsibility for that did not rest with them, but with those officials who had pursued a policy of repression and retrogression in India. The policy of Lord Lytton had been such as almost to drive India to the verge of revolution ; but the last general election had occurred in time to prevent it. In India the name of Lord Lytton was associated with the unjust Afghan war, with gagging the free press, and the Arms Act, under which the Indian people had been needlessly disarmed. Happily Lord Lytton had been succeeded by a Viceroy (Lord Ripon) who in a short time, had not only re-established contentment and loyalty among the people, but established for himself a place in the hearts and the affections of the people. Lord Ripon from the commencement of his career, by his acts and utterances, had endeared himself to the people, while his predecessor had commenced his Indian career by telling them that the solemn pledges which the British Parliament had given were mere utterance, made while under a fit of generous impulse which could not possibly be carried out. That had not raised the Conservative party in the esteem of the people of India, while the attitude of that party towards Lord Ripon appeared so inexplicable to the people of India, that the noble lord's policy had not met with any favour from the Conservatives. There were many questions connected with the administration of India in which the Conservatives had taken an attitude hostile to the people of India. India sought justice at the hands of England, and it was of little consequence whether that justice was accorded by Conservatives, Whigs, Liberals, or Radicals. One burning question agitating the Indian mind was race disabilities and the race inequalities which disfigured the Statute Book in the administration of the criminal law. The reorganisation of the Legislative Council for India on a representative basis was greatly needed. Indians wished in this respect the same privileges as English electors, and they believed they had only to appeal to English justice to get them. Under the English Government India had been making rapid strides, and for English people now to attempt to keep back that progress was to attempt the impossible. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose spoke of the motives which had led to sending delegates to this country to appeal to the Liberal electors. He denounced the share of Lord Lytton in provoking the wholly unnecessary Afghan war, and warned the English people against the probability of a similar course being contemplated by the present Conservative Government.

Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliyar, of the High Court of Madras, spoke of the necessity of Englishmen paying some attention to the finances of India, and of economy being effected by employing natives, cheaply paid, instead of English officials.

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, editor of a Bombay newspaper, pointed out that the Indian people had no voice in the Government of India ; Indian officials were responsible to Parliament, and it was only through the electors here that the natives could appeal and get their grievances redressed. Referring to the danger of Russian advance, he said the natives were quite as anxious as Englishmen that Russia should have nothing to do with India, being assured that as she was despotic at home she would not be likely to be liberal abroad. The policy of India was to strengthen the internal resources of the country and economise expenditure.

Mr. Seymour Keay moved the following resolution :—"That the appeal urged by the delegates on behalf of the people of India for a full Parliamentary inquiry into the affairs of that great and populous empire is one which should receive warm sympathy and support from the sense of justice of British electors and the whole British nation." He spoke of the evils of our official government of India, its great expense as compared with administration by equally efficient native officials, and the hardships inflicted on miserable ryots, whose annual income averaged twenty-seven rupees. It was from revenue wrung from these poor wretches that twenty-five thousand English officials drew an annual income of thirteen millions sterling. It was by these officials, and notably by the India Council here, that the English people were kept in such lamentable ignorance of the affairs of India.

Professor Hunter seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt, and carried unanimously, the meeting having been very heartily in favour of the delegates throughout.

The three delegates were presented to Lord Randolph Churchill at the India Office on Oct. 15. They were introduced by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, and had a lengthened interview with the Indian Secretary. They are said to have expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the assurance received that a Parliamentary inquiry will be made during the forthcoming session, and that it will embrace the whole judicial and administrative system of India. The delegates were, moreover, invited in the meantime to address Lord Randolph Churchill on any matters specially interesting to their respective Presidencies.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE following letter from Lieut.-Colonel A. H Davis, late Bombay Army, and Lord Randolph Churchill's reply have been published :—

East India United Service Club, London, 17th Sept., 1885.

My Lord,—I ask pardon for addressing your Lordship personally, and trust that your Lordship will be indulgent enough to peruse the enclosed true copies of correspondence relating to my enforced retirement from the Service. While in the Service I thought, and naturally had a right to think, that certain Rules and Regulations would be as strictly respected by my superiors as I, in a humbler position, considered myself bound to conform to existing orders. It will be seen, however, from the accompanying correspondence, that this was not the case ; and that certain Rules and Regulations were totally disregarded by the authorities in India, from the late Viceroy down to the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army. Thus, upon the strength of (1) a garbled and fictitious record of my services (acknowledged as such afterwards, and corrected, when too late, by the Bombay Military authorities) ; (2), an untrue statement of the Military Secretary of the Bombay Government (a statement that I was never given the opportunity to confute) ; (3), the late Viceroy's recommendation to a course unrecognized by existing Regulations (*vide* Lord Hartington's Despatch, 371, 3rd November, 1881), I have been made the victim of a prerogative, and deprived of a pension, in prospect of obtaining which I have sacrificed more than twenty-three years of the best part of my life. I have petitioned the House of Commons twice, but having no friends to take up the case, it has never been properly represented. I therefore appeal to your Lordship's sense of Justice to repair the grievous injury done me by your Lordship's predecessors in office. I may add that in June, 1883, smarting under my wrongs, I wrote, in answer to an official letter from the officer commanding the 16th Bombay Native Infantry, a reply containing some strong expressions reflecting on the "veracity" of one senior officer, and on the "justice" of another. This letter was, by the "suggestion" of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, sent to the Secretary of the East India United Service Club, of which I am a member (I suppose, in view of my social, as well as professional, ruin). The facts, that this correspondence came before the Committee of the aforesaid Club, that I was never even called upon for an explanation, and that I still have the honour to be a member of the Club, plainly point out the opinion of a body of officers and gentlemen on the subject.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, yours obediently,

A. H. DAVIS,
Lieut.-Colonel, late Bombay Army.

The Right Hon'ble Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

India Office, 22nd Sept. 1885.

Sir,—I am desired by Lord Randolph Churchill to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst, and to state that he regrets to be unable to hold out to you any expectation that the decision in your case, which was arrived at after very full consideration by the Secretary of State in Council, can be reconsidered.—Yours faithfully,

A. W. MOORE.

Lieut.-Colonel A. H. DAVIS

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

A BLUE-BOOK has been issued containing correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, relating to the age at which candidates for the Civil Service of India are admitted for competition in England.

The volume opens with a letter, dated Oct. 1, 1883, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, containing, among other things, memorials from certain associations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, praying that the maximum limit of age up to which candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service shall be allowed to compete for appointments may be raised to twenty-two years, and that the open competitive examination for that service might be held in India as well as in London. In transmitting these memorials, the Indian Government expressed the opinion that the present time was inopportune for re-opening such a discussion. While signing this despatch, the then Viceroy, Lord Ripon, and the Hon. Mr. Ilbert took occasion to express their views in separate minutes. In his own minute, Lord Ripon said that though he agreed with the opinion entertained by the majority of his colleagues, he could not but record his own belief that the reduction of the limit from twenty-one to nineteen was a mistake, and that it would be desirable at the first convenient opportunity to return to the arrangement formerly in force. He further stated that personally he had always been opposed to the alteration which was made in 1876. Mr. Ilbert agreed generally with the views expressed by the Viceroy, and suggested that if it should appear that the limit of age for competition could not be raised without abridging the subsequent period of probation and special training, it would be worth while to inquire whether an abridgment of this period would not, under the circumstances, be advisable. Lord Ripon's minute was written on Sept. 26, and on April 17 following his lordship telegraphed to the Home Government as follows :—

"In my minute of Sept. 26 last, on the subject of limit of age for competitors for Civil Service, I expressed agreement in the opinion that that time was not favourable for re-opening the question. Reasons which induced me to concur in that opinion then have now, in my judgment, no force. They were connected with controversy regarding Criminal Procedure Bill, and that controversy having been brought to a close, they do not appear to me any longer applicable."

The next despatch in the volume is from the Government of India, in which they discuss the subject of improving the working of the statutory rules regulating the admission of natives to offices ordinarily held by members of the Covenanted Civil Service, the general conclusion come to being that change is required in the mode of interpreting and applying those rules rather than in the rules themselves. The Viceroy again added a separate minute bearing on the general question, and dealt with it at great length. He held that the present system works injuriously in the case of European candidates, for the following reasons:—(1) That it fundamentally altered the theory upon which Lord Macaulay and others founded the competition ; (2) that it substituted a competition among boys for a competition among young men ; (3) that he objected to the present system because it was becoming every day more important that the men who enter the Indian Civil Service should be men trained by the best English methods and thoroughly imbued with the highest English thought ; and (4) the existing arrangement, by lowering the proportion between competitors and applicants, tended directly to lower the standard of the examination. He also discussed the question from the point of view of the natives, whose case, he thought, was very strong, as he concluded as follows :—

"The conclusion, therefore, at which I arrive upon the whole matter is, that the regulations of 1876 by which the upper limit of age was reduced from twenty-one to nineteen have failed to attain the objects for which they were introduced ; that, so far as the European candidates are concerned, the education which they now received is fundamentally different from that which was contemplated when the system of open competition was first established, and is much less well calculated to bring into the Indian Civil Service the kind of men with whom it is most desirable that it should be filled ; and lastly, that those regulations have rendered it, to use Lord Lytton's words 'a matter of exceptional difficulty' for natives of India to compete successfully in England for the Covenanted Civil Service, and thus tend to deprive them of a privilege which Parliament deliberately conferred upon them, and upon which they set a high value. I am, therefore, strongly of opinion that the maximum age for competition should again be raised."

Lord Kimberley replied to the despatch of the Indian Government by stating that, as their proposals appeared to him to be founded on an erroneous view of the legislation of Parliament respecting the Indian Civil Service, he was unable to accept them. At the same time he expressed a hope that the mode of advancing natives of India to higher employment in the public service provided by Parliament in 1870 may be so used as to do full justice to their claims.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN has addressed the following letter to the *Times* on the Silver Question :—

When your correspondent "Bombay" speaks of the silver coined at the Indian mints during the ten years ending March 31, 1884, as exceeding the imports of this metal into India by "nine millions of rupees," he employs the term "millions" in a sense that is somewhat confusing. Of course, he does not mean millions sterling, but millions of silver coins. The net imports of silver in the ten years amounted to 63,071,026*l*., and the silver money coined to 63,974,097*l*. The excess in the coinage was, therefore, 903,071*l*., which is, as "Bombay" says, equivalent to nine millions of rupees. But these figures cannot be accepted without qualification. In the first place, the sum of sixty-three millions sterling for net imports is obtained by deducting the exports, valued at fifteen millions in the ten years, from seventy-eight millions, the gross imports. But, inasmuch as a large proportion of the exports of silver consists of coins fresh from the Indian mints sent to Ceylon, the Persian Gulf, and the coasts of Africa, where the currency is chiefly composed of Indian rupees, it follows that probably ten out of the fifteen millions were coined money instead of bullion, and that, consequently, the net amount of silver left in India must have included 90 millions of rupees' worth of silver bullion instead of being all coined into rupees. Again, allowance must be made for the re-coinage which takes place at the Indian mints. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce made some careful inquiries last year as to what becomes of the large quantity of gold and silver imported into India, and found that, excluding re-coinage, the total amount of silver coined in the three years ending March 31, 1884, was 10,605,057*l*. The figures given in the Statistical Abstract for those three years show a total of 12,358,134*l*., an excess of more than 1¾ million sterling in the three years, so that we ought to allow half a million a year for re-coinage. The amended calculation, then, stands thus :—Net imports in the ten years, 63,000,000*l*. ; amount coined 63,900,000*l*., less re-coinage and rupees exported, 15,000,000*l*.—net coinage for India, 48,900,000*l*. ; balance of silver treasure converted into ornaments or buried, 14,100,000*l*.

I have allowed nothing in this estimate for the well-known custom among Indian silversmiths of melting down rupees for conversion into silver ware, because it is impossible to say what proportion of the coined money is thus reconverted into bullion.

But I have said enough to show how great a mistake it is to suppose, as "Bombay" does, that the demands of the Indian currency now swallow up all the silver exported to India, and leave no margin available for use in arts and manufactures "which might add to the comfort of the people." I grant that the remarkable development of Indian trade which has taken place in recent years, and which is due to the completion of the trunk lines of railway, the great fall in ocean freights, and the depreciation of silver, has rendered necessary a large increase of the silver currency. But the requirements of a more active trade seem now to have been met, for the coinage reached its maximum in the years 1877 to 1880, being at the average rate of 10 millions sterling for each of those four years, when the demand for rupees was further stimulated by the large expenditure on the Afghan war, and since 1880 it has sunk to its old level of about 5 millions a year. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce comes to the conclusion that in the three prosperous years—1882, 1883, and 1884—the amount of uncoined silver absorbed by India was nearly 9 millions sterling. Adding to this amount the 15¼ millions of gold imported, and none of which was coined, we find that India added to her hoarded wealth in those three years, quite irrespectively of the increase in her currency, the sum of fully 24 millions sterling, or at the rate of 8 millions a year. This increase of wealth is still going on, for the gold imported in the year ending March 31, 1885, was worth 4,654,000*l*., and the silver 7,650,000*l*. ; and, although I do not know how much of the latter metal was coined in 1885, there is no reason for supposing that it exceeded the average of the three preceding years.

In face of these facts it passes one's comprehension that people who have no interest in representing India as a poverty-stricken country, which cannot afford to pay taxes even for its own defence against invasion, should persist in deploring the fall in the international value of silver as a great misfortune for India. I maintain that the depreciation of silver has been of the greatest possible service to India by enabling her to increase very rapidly the volume of her foreign trade, and to carry it on at a good profit. This was the chief cause of the rapid growth of the Indian wheat trade, and lately, when it seemed that the supply had brought down prices in the English market to so low a level as to be unremunerative to the Indian producer, a fresh fall in exchange has revived the trade and given the Indian ryot once more an advantage over the poor English farmer. The same result is visible in almost every other branch of Indian commerce. It is England, not India, that is the sufferer by the depreciation in silver. Our export trade in piece-goods to India remains a state of stagnation, while the quantity of yarns exported shows an actual falling off. The repeal of the import duties has, therefore, failed to do merchants any good. Meanwhile, the Indian mills are thriving. Every year they grow in number and prosperity. The export of yarn from the Indian mills has been doubled within the last five years, and is now worth more than three millions sterling. The truth is, the fall in exchange seriously handicaps the English mills. As prices have not risen in India the native can get far more value for his rupees by purchasing native-made goods than by sending his silver to England, to be exchanged into gold at the rate of 1s. 6d. to the rupee. Let the Bland Bill be repealed and the exchangeable value of the rupee will be reduced—as some people imagine it will be—to 1s., and what will be the fate of the greatest of England's manufacturing industries? Trade will, of course, ultimately adjust itself to the new level of prices, but during the process of adjustment Lancashire will be ruined.

I do not deny that the Indian Government loses on its remittances to England when exchange goes down. But the amount of this loss is greatly exaggerated. The loss by exchange, which was about three millions sterling in 1880, rose to nearly four millions in 1884. In the same period the net earnings of the Indian railways, in consequence of the expansion of trade, increased from six to eight millions ; so that the Government gained twice as much on its railway revenue as it lost on its remittances to England. The only persons connected with India who suffer by the depreciation in silver are the unfortunate Anglo-Indians, who get their allowances and pensions paid in rupees, or who have invested their savings in the "rupee paper" of the Indian Government. But who cares nowadays what happens to Anglo-Indians? They are as friendless as those Ulster Orangemen whom Sir John Gorst lately denounced as "reactionary politicians." The native interest is everything, and the natives are growing fat on the profits of thier lucrative foreign trad.

THE QUETTA RAILWAY.

BOLAN writes to the *Times* :—The account of the early history of the Quetta Railway, published in *The Times* of October 6, is, in some respects, incomplete. Other facts too little known in England, but which are not unworthy of notice, can be gathered from the "Proceedings of the Institute of Civil Engineers," vol lxi. The original scheme for such a line was first publicly proposed about the time of the mutiny by Mr. Andrew, the chairman of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway. No progress was made, however, till, in the autumn of 1876, Sir A. Clarke, foreseeing that the policy then initiated practically entailed the maintenance of at least open one route between British India and Afghanistan asked for authority for the immediate construction of a railway from Sukkur to Quetta, which had just been occupied. With the concurrence of Lord Lytton, the surveys were begun, and at the same time the Kussmere Bund, a series of embankments along the further bank of the Indus, from Kussmere to Sukkur, a distance of about 70 miles, were restored and strengthened under Sir A. Clarke's directions. He further collected about 200 miles of permanent way at Sukkur in order to be fully prepared for an immediate and rapid prosecution of railway. The Kussmere Bund works were duly carried out, and it is due to them that the existing railway became possible. In December, 1876, however, the plant accumulated was abruptly dispersed by order of the then Home Government. The engineer camp at Sukkur was at the same time broken up, and all the preparations made with so much care and forethought were rendered useless. When, on September 21, 1879, orders were received to commence work only 19¼ miles of rails remained of the original stock ; while but 35 miles of rails and 28 miles of sleepers, all told, were within reach by direct railway communication. The result was that the first section of the railway was made of a medley of material embracing three different classes of permanent way—while one of these classes contained two and another four distinct types of plant. The confusion and difficulty of construction entailed under these circumstances may easily be imagined. For some reason it has come to be assumed that the Quetta Railway has all along been the special pet of one political party, and the circumstances attending its birth are in danger of being forgotten.

NEW LINE OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

ON the 10th October the large screw steamship the Silvertown left Greenhithe for St. Thiago, in the Cape de Verd Islands, having on board the first portion of an electric telegraph cable which the India-rubber, Guttapercha, and Telegraph Works Company, Limited, have contracted with the Portuguese Government to lay along the West Coast of Africa as far as the Cape of Good Hope, touching chiefly at Portuguese settlements. This new line of cable, in conjunction with the existing East Coast of Africa cables, will give this country an alternative line of telegraphic communication with India and Australia altogether independent of the European lines. The cable will be at once connected with the existing line starting from Lisbon and touching at St. Vincent, from which latter place telegraphic communication was established with St. Thiago last year. An alternative line from Europe has already been laid by the Spanish National Submarine Company from Cadiz through the Canary Isles to St. Louis on the west coast of Africa, and from the latter place a cable will be laid to Bathurst, 223 miles further south, where it will be joined by the cable now to be laid from St. Thiago. The new cable thus connected at Bathurst with Europe by two different lines will then be laid for a distance of 573 miles to Sierra Leone, should the permission of the British Government be obtained, while short subsidiary cables will be laid close along the coast touching at Bissao, Bulama, Rio Nunez, and Sierra Leone, thus again giving duplicate communication with Europe. From Sierra Leone the main cable will be laid to Accra, a distance of 1,186 miles. It is intended in the course of next year to continue the cable from Accra to the Cameroons, and through St. Thome to St. Paul de Loando, south of the Congo, with which place it is anticipated communication will also be established. This finishes the immediate work in hand, but a further contract has already been entered into between the company and the Portuguese Government to prolong the cable from St. Paul de Loando to the Cape of Good Hope, and the additional cable is now in process of manufacture. The latter line will touch at Nova Redonda, Benguela, Mossamedes, Walfisch Bay, Port Nolloth, and Cape Town. On the completion of the work the cables will be handed over to the West African Telegraph Company, who will carry out the undertaking. It is anticipated that the line will be completed to Sierra Leone by the end of the first week in November. When once commenced the cable laying will proceed with great rapidity, inasmuch as the Silverton has under favourable conditions laid cable at the rate of 219 miles in the 24 hours.

AN INDIAN NATIVE NAVAL RESERVE.

AT a recent meeting in London of the Balloon Society a paper was read by Mr. S. A. Jackson, late of the Indian Merchant Service on "A Native Indian Naval Reserve." Mr. Jackson dilated upon the characteristics of the Lascars and their adaptability to be turned into good sailors, and went on to say that considering the lack of seamen for our navy it was desirable to train Lascars as seamen, gunners, and marines, allowing them to become naval reserves, with the ultimate object of employment on board our men-of-war should war break out and fast armed cruisers be required to protect our trade in Eastern waters. Lascars were preferred by the Peninsular and Oriental and other steamship companies for their docility, temperance, and obedience. It should be made known that those Lascars who knew enough of English might join our Naval Reserves, and serve a term of years, receiving at the end of the term a retaining fee and a certificate which would give a preference for employment on shore or afloat and in dockyards. Permission should be afforded to Lascars to serve an apprenticeship as leadsmen and pilots in the Indian ports, the better classes to be induced to join by the offer of rank among themselves corresponding to Soubahdar and Jemahdar. Their religion offered no obstacle, as the native crew lived apart, and had their own galley and their own cooks, and performed their religious ceremonies without let or hindrance. As there were so many foreigners on board our merchant ships, when it became necessary to call upon our naval resources the trade of the country would be under the care of foreigners, who would form the crews. This was a danger arising from our want of seamen, especially drilled men, for the fast armed cruiser lately spoken of. It was moved by Captain Lemon, and seconded by Mr. May, "That in the opinion of this meeting a native naval reserve is of the first importance for the protection of our Indian Empire, as in case of naval warfare the resources of this country would be taxed to protect our own coast." The motion was supported by Captain Cartered de Bisson, Mr. Bengough, and Mr. Aterley, and carried unanimously.

THE ZENANA MISSION.

UNDER the auspices of the Zenana Mission, a farewell meeting to take leave of Miss Maslem, Miss Jessie Taylor, and Miss Bell, on the eve of their departure for Zenana Mission work in India, took place in the Mission House, Castle-street, Holborn, on Oct. 12, Mr. Edward Rawlings presiding. After some introductory remarks from the chairman, in which he alluded to the importance of work among the women of India, Mr. A. H. Baynes, secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, introduced the ladies. He explained that Miss Maslem had been engaged in Christian work at Stoke Newington, and subsequently at Mr. Horton's church, at Hampstead. She had lately been studying to qualify for medical mission work, and would be stationed at Agra, and be associated with Miss Wilson's Agra Medical Mission. Miss Taylor was a member of the church at Harlow, under the care of the Rev. F. Edwards, a well-known missionary church. She was proceeding to Calcutta. Miss Bell was the sister of the Rev. William Bell, M. A., of Bombay, and had been engaged in mission work at Alnwick. She would ye stationed at Barisol, in Eastern Bengal, a field which is specially given over to Baptist missionaries, where there were 10,000,000 of people, and no missionaries but those of the Baptist body. Mr. Baynes read an interesting extract from one of the last utterances of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, illustrating the absolute necessity for the education of the women of India in any great moral improvements. Rev. Dr. Green (President of the Baptist Union) then delivered a farewell address to the missionaries, and the Rev. G. P. Gould, M. A., specially commended them to God in prayer. The three ladies, in company with a large party of missionaries belonging to the Baptist Missionary Society, eighteen in all, sailed from the Albert Dock, London, in the steamer Navarino.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

For all practical purposes the holidays may be taken as having commenced. The share market is closed, and native dealers, being engaged in squaring up their accounts for the year, are averse to entering on new business.

From home we have very little news by wire. The London Stock Exchange quotations are unaltered throughout, and the produce markets are equally devoid of movement.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed heavy, with sales estimated at 8,000 bales. Mid-Uplands on the spot were 1-16d. lower at 5 3-16d., but to arrive no quotations are given. In New York ready cotton was unaltered, but futures were 6 points higher at 9·73 cents for march. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Two days' receipts	55,000	62,000	62,000
Three days' do.	106,000	96,000	100,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,493,000	1,524,000	1,558,000

In Cotton here to-day we have not heard of any business whatever. Sellers are trying to make the position stronger on the head of the rise in American futures, but exporters are as far off business as ever, and we are still Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy above the level of buyers' views in Europe. Reuter's quotation of 4 13-32d. for fine Ginned Broach, March-April shipment, Canal is, of course, a mistake, 4 31-32d. being nearer the mark; but even then unreliable. At 4 15-16d. c. f. and i. to the Continent business has been done within the past few days.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unaltered in nominal value, but for export there is no demand.

FREIGHTS are very quiet, with a tendency downwards. The speculators are giving out orders for Hull and Antwerp, December loading, at 22s. 6d., and a large line is said to have been done for Dunkirk, April-May loading, at 25s. per ton. Current rates are as follow:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	20	20 at 22-6
London	20	20 at 22-6
Continent	} 22-6 at 23-9	} 22-6 at 25
Open Charter		
Havre		
Dunkirk		
Antwerp		
Marseilles	22-6	
Trieste-Venice	22-6 at 25 at 2	

EXCHANGE.—The tone of the market to-day has been steadier. Banks have declined to do business ready under 1s. 6 11-32d. for 3 months' credits, and are generally drawers ready on demand at 1s. 6 3-16d. ready. The extent of business doing, however, is very limited, and we are not likely to see much movement now until after the holidays. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 ⅛d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 9-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6 11-32d	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·94.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is somewhat firmer. For Fours ready we now quote Rs. 97 7-16, and forward Rs. 97 3-16 to ¼. Fours-and-a-half are quite nominal at Rs. 99.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs. 720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	815
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£658
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	106

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1110xd
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	300
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Brodi's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	Rs. 16	150
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	..	195
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	750
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	165
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,450xd
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	50)
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	450
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	250xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	132½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	392½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	550
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. ..	167½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	527½xd
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6[illegible]	660

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	210 / 155
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	208
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	92
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	37½xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100		
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	670
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	470
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1 250	100	100	Rs. 6	106 / 101
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,760
Do. (2nd Issue)	1,000	62	375	60	915
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	62	375	..	855
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	805
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	35
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	121xd
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	—	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	500	300	33	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	340
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	302
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	27	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	305
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	7250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	40	..	54
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co, Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	13xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,110
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1[illegible]	167
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct.	145
M Mody & Co., Ld.	2,600	200	200	0	205

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	425
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	101
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	715
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	10
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	920
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	750xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	720xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	625
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	625
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	835
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	227½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	720
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	635
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	200
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	810
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	..	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,050xd
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	...	425
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,020xd
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	400	..	455
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..	450
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,072½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	880
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	145
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,550
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	595
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,175
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	202½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,460xd
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	550
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	102xd
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1 500	1,000	1,000	..	930
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	575
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	...	105
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	..	170
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	...	120
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000		780
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	710
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,325xd
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	400
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	625
Western India S. & M. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	700

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 3.

Ward, Col, Bl, B S C returned, from leave, from England.
Collen, Lt-Col, Bl S C, returned from furlough from England.
Cook, Lt, Ms R A, on duty, from Aden.
Clerk, Maj, Ms D A A G, on privilege leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 2.

Coles, Col, Bo 9th Inf, on furlough, to England.

NOVEMBER 3.

Deare, Lt, Bo, 2nd N Stafford Regt, on duty, to Mhow.
Dixon, Col, 8th Regt Ms Inf, on duty, to Suakim.
Dickinson, Col, 8th Regt Ms Inf, on duty, to Suakim.
Anderson, Maj, 8th Regt Ms Inf, on duty, to Suakim.
Burton, Lt, 8th Regt Ms Inf, on duty, to Suakim.
McIntyre, Lt, 8th Regt Ms Inf, on duty, to Suakim.
Tevers, Lt, 8th Regt Ms Inf, on duty, to Suakim.
Cooke, Lt, 8th Regt Ms Inf, on duty, to Suakim.
Andrews, Lt, 8th Regt Ms Inf, on duty, to Suakim.
Divecha, Surg, 8th Regt Ms Inf, on duty, to Suakim.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, November 4.

The Mounted Rifles will parade on Thursday next, the 5th inst, at the Kennedy Sea-face, near the Churney-road Station, at 7 a.m.

There will be drill at the places and hours until further notice, as follows:—

6-30 a.m.—At the Oval, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
5 p.m.—At the J. J. Hospital, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
6-30 a.m.—At the P. and O. Dockyard, Monday and Friday.
5 p.m.—At the Byculla School, Monday and Thursday.
4 p.m.—At the Byculla Scottish School, Tuesday and Friday.
4 p.m.—At St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesday and Thursday.
4-45 p.m.—At the Queen's Statue, Monday and Wednesday.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School, and Indo-British Institution Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

As no recruit will be allowed to commence target practice until he has been passed as efficient at the position and aiming drill, all recruits should take the earliest opportunity of qualifying themselves.

By order.
R. S. BROWN, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

JOSEPH—Oct 3, at St Leonards, the wife of Major F J Joseph, B S C, of a son.
MARTIN—Oct 1, at Sunbury, the wife of John Martin, late P and O Company, of a son.
ROGERS—Oct 8, at Sheerness-on-Sea, the wife of Navigating-Lieut R J Rogers, R N, H M S Hydra, of a son.
SELOUS—Oct 7, at Zurich, the wife of Dr E Selous, Brigade-Surgeon (retired) Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEECHER—BATHURST—At St. Mark's, Notting-hill, Rev James Y Beecher, Chaplain H M I S, to Emma Mortimer, widow of the late Rev W A Bathurst, M A.
LLOYD—DOUGLAS—Oct 6, at Chipping Sodbury, Francis Thomas Lloyd, C B, Lieut-Colonel R A, to Penelope Rosalind, widow of Archibald Douglas, Esq.
LUNBERY-BUSE—KING—Oct 1, at Teignmouth, Richard Buse Lunbery-Buse to Ethel Lavinia, second daughter of the late Major J H King.
LYSTER-SMYTHE—LITTON—Oct 6, at Dublin Castle, Captain W Lyster-Smythe, R A, to Agnes Litton, only child of Captain Richard Litton.
MARRETT—HERRING—Oct 7, at Thornton-heath, Edward U Marrett, Lieut Hyderabad Contingent, to Laura Mary, younger daughter of Edward F Herring.
MOULTON-BARRETT—HORTON—Oct 1, at Guernsey, Edward Moulton-Barrette, 1st W I Regiment to Frances, eldest daughter of F C Horton, of Guernsey.
O'BRIAN—VAIL—Sept 22, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Lieut-Colonel G D C O'Brian, R E, to Annie Vail, second daughter of the Hon W B Vail, of Canada.
PHILLIPS—HORSEY—Oct 8, St Peter's Church, Deene, Northamptonshire, Captain Thomas Vaughan Wynn Phillips, Royal Artillery, to Louisa Mary Adeline, eldest daughter of Admiral de Horsey, of Melcombe House, Cowes.
SCHURR—KENT—Oct 1, at Twickenham, Albert Ebenezer Schurr, to Josephine Amy, eldest daughter of the late B A Kent, Esq., M D, of Ryde, I W.
STOWEY—RIDLEY—Oct 1, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Edward Augustus Stowey, of Burdwan, India, to Sarah Agnes, daughter of the late Samuel Ridley.
WHITE—EDWARDES—Sept 24, at St Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Major-General Raymond White to Hon Laura J Edwardes, eldest daughter of the late Lord Kensington.
WODEHOUSE—D'AGUILAR—Oct 1, at Folkestone, Josceline Heneage Wodehouse, Major R A, to Constance, youngest daughter of General Sir C D'Aguilar, K C B.

DEATHS.

RAINIOCK—Sept 28, at Brixton, John Hanett Rainiock, aged 75.
ROBINSON—Sept 25, at Hunford, California, U S A, W R Robinson, eldest son of Sir W Rose Robinson, K C S I, and Julia, his wife, aged 31.
SANDERS—Sept 27, at Brighton, Jessie, daughter of Captain T Sanders, H E I C S.
SMYTH—Oct 4, in London, on the day of his arrival from India, Colonel W A Smyth, aged 46.
WARD—Sept 27, at Brighton, Colonel E B Ward, late B A.
WHISTLER—Oct 5, at Great Malvern, Thomas R Whistler, General R A, of Leamington.
WHYTE—Oct 4, at Bray, county Wicklow, J Lewis Auriol Whyte, J P, late Major Royal South Down Militia, aged 52.
WOLLEY—Sept 20, drowned at Sunbury, Lieut H E Wolley, aged 19.
YORKE—Oct 7, at Tunbridge Wells, Mary Anne A Yorke, relict of Captain F A Yorke, R E, aged 96.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—HUNTLY—October 31, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Joseph Ferrier Walker, of Jubbulpore, to Selina, second daughter of the late Samuel Hazard Huntly, London.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOWNING—October 26, at Dehra Dun, N-W P, the wife of S F Downing, Bengal Educational Service, of a son.
IRWIN—October 31, at Allahabad, the wife of Surgeon J M Irwin, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COWARD—STEWART—October 28, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev W F Armstrong, Arthur Hayes Coward, Lieutenant Wilts Regiment, to Alice Maude Mary, youngest daughter of Colonel A MacLeod Stewart, late Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATH.

HAWKINS—October 25, at Stafford House, Naini Tal, Henry Hawkins, in his 65th year.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

. AGENTS WANTED.

MR. N. LAZARUS' SPECTACLES.

MR. E. W. WARDE-JONES, Solicitor, Bankipur, Patna, writes:—I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of your Spectacles, which I have used for more than five years now. Before I got your glasses I tried those of SEVERAL OTHER FIRMS, but my eyesight got worse by their use; however, since I got your glasses from your Calcutta firm, five years and more ago, my sight has been preserved, as is evident from the fact that when I called at your firm in Bombay yesterday, the test my sight was subjected to, showed that I did not require glasses of greater power, than those I had been using for the past five years. I cannot speak too highly of the very careful test you put me through before fixing upon the glasses.

Pamphlet with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.

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SUBSCRIPTION:—Life Members, Rs. 150; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1885.

THE mail brings information of the reception which the Indian delegates have had in England, and of the estimate which is there formed of their mission and of the address to the electorate of Great Britain which went from Bombay a few weeks ago, and which virtually constitutes the mandate under which the delegates were sent to England. We have reason to believe that so far they are fairly encouraged by the response which the audiences and the political leaders whom they have addressed have made to their solicitations. For the moment it is a matter of secondary importance that they have found less knowledge than sympathy in regard to Indian affairs. "The number of things that they don't know is prodigious" was a cynic's despairing conclusion in estimating the knowledge of the people around him; and it must have been with some such belief that the delegates parted the other day from Professor Thorold Rogers when they saw how little even such a sachem as that most knowing of politicians knew about Indian affairs. The "he does not know much, but he means well" of the comedy would be, on the whole, a satisfactory report for the delegates to give of their intercourse with the British elector. A little later they might expect to find knowledge as well as sympathy. The delegates and those who sent them are probably not less persuaded of the utility of their mission because of some of the efforts which have been made by others to interpret it. The *Times'* correspondent, for instance, has described the address which they held in their hands as a manifestation of the spirit of restlessness created by Lord Ripon in the place of the contentment which previously existed in India. No one in India could speak of the manifesto in terms of such timid deprecation as these, and the presence of the delegates in England may be turned to good account in controverting this method of interpreting what is on the whole a very reasonable and certainly not a harmful demonstration of the political necessities of India. It is far from an intelligent criticism which the address has received at the hands of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. He has not, for instance, given either the spirit or the words of the lament in the manifesto that the people are disarmed and "dangerously demartialized." The danger here contemplated is that in which the Empire may some day be placed by the continuous decay in the martial spirit of the people—a contingency which has been pointed to by a politician so little given to "restlessness" as Sir Richard Temple. The objection that "martializing" the people "would of course include the Mahomedans" neither helps us nor alarms us. "The Mahomedans" are already armed, and our military organization makes deliberate provision against the dangers which this critic of the manifesto has in view. As to the objection that the Associations have assumed a representative character when they speak in the name of the people of India, we suppose there need be no misunderstanding upon that point. No one has ever pretended that these, or any other possible political organization in India, could be representative in any other than a proximate degree. Certainly no one, in the *Times* or elsewhere, has been able to indicate whence a more accurate expression of the needs of the Indian nations can be derived. The delegates and the Associations who have sent them have, in truth, an answer ready to hand to those who detect restlessness and danger in their present endeavour to put themselves in evidence. They have already found it, we suspect, in the remarkable address of Lord Randolph Churchill to the electors of Birmingham, wherein the Secretary of State for India defines the purpose of the forthcoming Parliamentary inquiry to be "to ascertain how we may most speedily bring to the strengthening of our Government all that is high and good of the traditions, the intellects, and the aspirations of the native races." The political Associations have done their best to indicate what those aspirations are. They have done this while "the territorial magnates," whom the *Times* correspondent oddly enough declares to be "the real leaders of the people," have been silent in regard to every interest but their own. We do not say that they have been wise in their choice of methods. We believe that they would have done better if they had sent the delegates to England with stronger safeguards against a partizan's intervention in the election than, *pace* Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, the Associations have provided. But we have already declared ourselves upon that point, and we have nothing more to say upon it, except that some of those who are associated with the work in England have done the most that unwisdom could do to make the cause of India in the coming elections seem the cause of one party against the other. In this connection we may point to the comments of the *Times* upon the Associations' "Black List" as most likely as fair an expression of the opinion of the average Englishman at home as could well be given. "It seems absurd," the *Times* says, "to request friends of India among English voters to reject, because he is a Conservative, a candidate like Sir Richard Temple, who, it may be said without invidious comparisons, could encounter at Westminster no superior in the power of stating the wants of India and enforcing their satisfaction." There would have been no need for this protest, and for the yet stronger protest of the *Times* against "a Caucus, not less offensive, though less powerful, that its seat is in Asia and not at Birmingham" if the Associations had allowed their manifesto to go forth in the strength of its own strong sense and moderation, without weakening it, as we believe they have done, by aiming at its endorsement by one of two political parties, each as capable as the other of serving India. Perhaps, however, when Mr. Wilfrid Blunt writes from the Carlton Club letters commendatory of the delegates and their mission, and when Lord Randolph Churchill places the claims of India upon as high ground as any of his political opponents have done, people in England will see that it is still possible to treat Indian questions rather more broadly than some zealous advocates have lately done.

MR. EUSTACE J. KITTS, of the Bombay Civil Service, has given a fresh impetus to investigation in a rich field of inquiry by issuing an exhaustive compendium of the castes and tribes to be found in India. That he has spent considerable labour in the compilation can be seen at once. The complexity of the caste system, with its divisions and sub-divisions, has often proved a block in the way of ethnological research, and by presenting a concise statement of the facts Mr. Kitts has taken a serious step towards unravelling the tangled web. In his introduction he rightly says that the tables he has prepared "give a bird's-eye view of the entire field of Indian ethnological inquiry." His figures are in fact meant to direct attention to particular points of research. He has prepared lists giving the names of all the castes mentioned in the Census reports of 1881 and showing their numerical strength and distribution. The first of these gives in alphabetical order all the most important castes and tribes—those whose numbers exceed one thousand. This list is so arranged that one can tell at a glance how these castes are distributed over different parts of India. The list also includes the names of smaller bodies when they are found scattered over many provinces, and not localised in one place. The next list includes all the smaller castes. From these it appears that at the recent census there were in all 1,929 different castes enumerated. Of these, 803 number one thousand and upwards; 472 number ten thousand and upwards; 206 exceed one hundred thousand in strength. The numerical strength of forty-seven castes is above one million each; twenty-one of these contain two million and upwards; and three contain over ten million souls. These last are the Brahmins, the Kunbis, and the Chamars. The facts are arranged and re-arranged in different ways, so as to be looked at from all possible points of view. Many interesting facts are mentioned in the introduction which are worth knowing. Thus it is stated that "caste is not necessarily conterminous with religion." Thus converts to Mahomedanism retain their old caste appellations; and thus a Bhai or a Bhil, for instance, is a Bhai or a Bhil irrespective of his being a Musulman or a Hindoo. Again, it is stated that in Bombay the members of the same caste either belong to the Jain or the Vaishnava section of Hindoos, and this difference is said to be no bar to intermarriage. Mr. Kitts has some valuable remarks to offer on the subject of subdivision and of classification. He rightly argues that classification by speech is a more correct method than that by occupation. He points out that in some cases the same caste follows different occupations in different provinces, and gives illustrative instances. His remarks about the geographical distribution of the castes are worth reproducing. He says:—"Whatever may have been the original home of the larger bodies, they seem to have flowed into certain tracts, something after the manner of molten metal poured out on the ground, splitting up here and there, and sometimes turned aside by a seemingly slight or capricious circumstance, but cooling down and remaining for the future in the form they thus acquired. The natural features of the country must have had much to say to the route taken and to the form ultimately assumed."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

THE Speaker of the House of Commons gave some statistics yesterday to show how severe is the work members of Parliament have to do now during the Session, owing to the extraordinary length of many of the sittings. He added that "men in the House of Commons do not stand it; they break down.' This statement is no exaggeration. All the older members feel the strain very severely, and even the young men suffer from it. The work of the Session, however, might be endured if members were allowed to enjoy a holiday afterwards. But the Recess is now the busiest time of the year, and it will be a surprising proof of English stamina if the leaders of parties survive the exertions they have to make this autumn in view of the coming election. I had heard of a Cabinet Minister the other day who has an important office to administer, but is obliged to devote four days a week to addressing the newly-enfranchised agricultural voters of his constituency. Lord Salisbury's case, however, is the hardest of all. He has all the anxious business of the Foreign Office to look after, besides being Prime Minister, and, besides fulfilling those double duties, he is called upon every week to make a sudden rush down to one part of the country or another, and deliver one of those elaborate speeches, each one of which costs an orator a great intellectual and physical effort to compose and deliver. In some respects the Brighton speech of the Prime Minister is superior to the Newport ones. It is more pungent and incisive, and far more stimulating to partisans. It also disposes finally of Mr. Chamberlain's free land scheme by displaying in the plainest light the ignorance and recklessness of the "inveterate cockney" who wants to reform agriculture without knowing anything about the land. Lord Salisbury has a great deal of legal learning, and his clear explanation of the meaning and actual working of the law of settlement and entail must satisfy all people who care to understand the subject that Mr. Chamberlain has been talking very much at random. There is a characteristic touch of scorn in Lord Salisbury's half-jesting reflection that he always feels a good deal of pity for an audience which has to listen to platform speeches, and tries to abridge their suffering by not entering into technicalities. The technical treatment is, of course, the only one by which the land question can be made intelligible, and the Prime Minister's remark, therefore, comes to this, that it is absurd to make the people who come to hear platform speeches the supreme law-givers on such a question. By slow degrees, however, the electors are learning that free land is, after all, only an equivalent for Mr. Chamberlain's discredited phrase about exacting a "ransom" from owners of real property. Mr. Goschen, Lord Derby, and Lord Hartington have all exposed the mischievous tendency of the proposal to create land-jobbing local boards, and this part of the Radical programme has no chance of being carried out in the new Parliament. Sir Henry James, with unwonted candour, described Mr. Chamberlain's real purpose, when, speaking at Bury the other day, he said to the electors—"To you the struggle. To you also, I hope, the spoil of victory." That is, no doubt, the Radical gospel. "The spoils to the victors." To borrow a happy quotation used by Mr. Bosworth Smith in his letter to the *Times*, denouncing the Liberal leaders for their indifference to attacks upon the Church, "Have they not sped? Have they not divided the spoil; to every man an acre or two?" It is amusing to have so frank an avowal of Radical motives from Sir Henry James, the great champion of purity of election, the author of the stringent Corrupt Practices Prevention Act. Mr. Chamberlain's policy has been carefully thought out in one respect. Free land and free schools would lead up inevitably to the ruin of the Established Church. The burden of supporting peasant proprietors and gratuitous education would soon become so intolerable to the tax-payers that they would be eager to relieve themselves by plundering the Church. Lord Salisbury, therefore, is guided by a sound political instinct in putting the Church into the foreground now, instead of waiting till it suits the convenience of Mr. Chamberlain to attack it. Churchmen are now thoroughly alarmed, and will unite against every candidate who does not declare himself opposed to disestablishment. The best defence of the Church yet made is the Bishop of Peterborough's vigorous and animating address to the clergy of his diocese. He very wittily illustrates the Radical plan of waiting to destroy the Church till after Mr. Gladstone's death by quoting the words of Esau, "The days of mourning for my father are at hand, and then will I kill my brother." If Mr. Chamberlain were to indulge his own inclination, he would, no doubt, assail the Church without delay. But Mr. Gladstone evidently put a bit in his mouth at Hawarden last week, and, as he is not prepared to quarrel with the moderate Liberals outright at present, he has been compelled to show a little more discretion in what he says. But he chafes against the restraint, and his speech in Wiltshire was disfigured by faults of taste and temper wholly wanting in the previous speeches he has delivered during this campaign. He spoke quite languidly of his pet project of free education, which he now sees he cannot hope to carry, and was content to quote a statement from the report of the Educational Bureau in the United States as to the success of the system in that country. But is it not remarked by all travellers that the chief weakness of society in America is the decay of that system of parental responsibility and authority, and of filial respect and affection, which has hitherto been most carefully cherished in England? This effect of free education in the States is hardly worthy of imitation here.

Lord Salisbury said nothing about Ireland yesterday, and I wish, for my own part, that he and his colleagues would be less mysterious on this question. Lord Randolph Churchill, who has shown a very paltry spirit this week in not sending his capitally written and sparkling election address to the *Standard*, speaks of "our Irish brethren" as "greatly irritated and estranged,' and proposes to conciliate them by equal laws and just and firm administration. Mr. John Morley reminds him that he called "our Irish brethren" a legion of "foul fiends" at Blackpool; but this was more than a year ago. Lord Randolph's vague generalities will not now, I venture to say, either satisfy the Parnellites or dispel the suspicions of the English people. It is necessary to speak out plainly, and say that Ireland shall receive, not merely equal, but generous, treatment, if Mr. Parnell drops his demand for separation; but that, meanwhile, England cannot grant to Ireland powers of local self-government which might be abused to oppress and ruin the Irish loyalists. It is gratifying to see that a spirit of resistance to the decrees of the National League is now successfully asserting itself in Ireland. The attempt to boycott the Cork Steamship Company for carrying landlords' cattle is foredoomed to failure, for the Irish cattle-dealers cannot afford to pay the extra freight by rail to Waterford. This instance of what can be done by counter-organisation will have excellent effects in other parts of the country.

The prospect of a war in Burmah is now attracting much attention here. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Colquhoun, Englishmen have got a pretty clear idea of the political and commercial value of Upper Burmah to the British Empire, and Lord Salisbury's firmness in warning the French not to meddle in King Theebaw's dominions is generally approved. Sir Charles Dilke made a singular mistake for so cautious a man in assuming some days ago that the Government had neglected the interests of this country in Burmah; but this mistake has had one good result, in committing the Radicals beforehand to the opinion that we have important interests to defend in that country. Still, the Opposition will, no doubt, declare that the Jingoes are at their old game again if war is declared against King Theebaw; and much regret is felt in Ministerial circles at the want of consideration shown by His Majesty in precipitating a crisis before the elections are over in England. From what Lord Salisbury said last night it appears that, now France has disavowed any complicity with the speculators who have done so much mischief at Mandalay, and has recognised Burmah as lying wholly within the sphere of British influence in the East, the further development of the conflict with King Theebaw will be left entirely to the Indian Government, that is to say, to Lord Dufferin and his Council. Whatever they think necessary will be sanctioned by the English Cabinet. This frank statement disposes of the rumour circulated on Wednesday by a Radical journal that Lord Dufferin and the Secretary of State for India were at issue as to the policy to be adopted in Burmah.

The mission of the so-called Indian delegates to the English constituencies has not yet made a prodigious sensation in England. The delegates are naturally anxious to remove the impression that they have come to this country to mix themselves up with one or other of the English parties; but they will, of course, be judged by their associates, and no one will believe that they are not simply the tools of the Radical Caucus while they go about under the guidance of such men as Mr. Digby, the paid Secretary of the National Liberal Club, and Mr. Seymour Keay. It is, however, amusing to find that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who calls his mosaic of fantastic opinion by the name of Toryism, has got hold of the ingenuous delegates and carried them off in triumph to the India Office, where Lord Randolph Churchill received them most graciously, and pointed out to them that he, a Conservative Minister, is the first Secretary of State who volunteered to grant them the inquiry into the working of the Acts for the better government of India which is the chief thing they pray for. I think I shall now invite the delegates to come down to Oldham and recommend me to the electors. But what about the Black List of proscribed Anglo-Indian candidates? I suppose the sponge will be applied to that now. I congratulate my old friend, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on his sturdy good sense in refusing to be a party to this exceedingly silly and offensive attempt on the part of a set of over-educated and conceited University men in Bombay and Calcutta to dictate to English electors. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose has committed himself so completely to the Radical party in England now that he, at all events, cannot draw back. I went down to Deptford on Tuesday evening to speak for Mr. Evelyn (the representative of the family of John Evelyn), who is contesting that borough against Mr. Ghose, and had the curiosity to read for the first time the latter gentleman's address. Mr. Ghose, not satisfied with representing, as he says, in his single person, 250,000,000 of Indians with about the same vast total of grievances, proposes to take in hand the complete remodelling of English society. He would abolish the House of Lords and the great landlords, and disestablish and disendow the Church of England. There is no limit to the insolence of a Bengalee Baboo; but I wonder some of Mr. Ghose's friends did not advise him to leave the English Church alone. The English Government in India does not meddle with the endowments of the temples of Hindoo idols; why, then, should the intelligent Baboo want to confiscate the revenues of the Church of England?

The Bulgarian revolution is bound, one would suppose, to be a complete success, as every week that passes reduces the chances that the Powers can undo it. Nor is it easy to believe that the Servians, with all their bluster, will invade Bulgaria to obtain compensation, unless Austria and Russia are secretly backing the two rivals, and are prepared ultimately to take part in the strife. Public feeling in Austria appears to have grown somewhat restless lately, and the murmurs that find expression in the newspapers about Austrian subjection to Germany and Russia may portend independent action on the part of Servia's patrons. The Turk takes the whole business very philosophically. It is natural that the Sultan should not send his troops into Eastern Roumelia, as he knows the Powers would not permit them to stay there; so, like a good man of business, he is trying to make the best arrangement he can with Prince Alexander for the regular payment in future of the Bulgarian tribute. To the general surprise, a telegram has been received this week from Constantinople, stating that Sir Henry Wolff's mission has succeeded. That is to say, the Sultan has consented to send envoys to Cairo to co-operate with the English in preparing the way for the evacuation of the country by the English army. It would be wrong to pronounce judgment on this negotiation without knowing more about it; but public opinion in this country is inclined to condemn Turkish intervention in Egypt, more especially if coupled with any condition as to the speedy retirement of our troops.

J. M. M.

THE POONA INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just read your powerful leader on this matter, and sympathize with much of what you say, especially with your desire that the subject could be well forgotten, and that as little soreness as possible might remain in any quarter. But I think you, and also others, in the course now being followed are exceedingly unfair to Mr. Lee-Warner. You base your article to a considerable extent on assertions of your correspondents, "Common-sense" and "Closer Scrutiny," and these gentlemen assert and vouch and certify a great number of things which closely affect Mr. Lee-Warner's reputation as a public servant, and yet you, and those two anonymous correspondents, know perfectly well that Mr. Lee-Warner's mouth is closed, and that he can make no response to what is said against him. Is this fair? As an instance of what I mean, your last correspondent, "Closer Scrutiny," in his long exordium gives a detailed account of Mr. Lee-Warner's unjustifiable attitude towards the Board of the Girls' High School. What is Mr. Lee-Warner's account of these transactions? It cannot possibly be made public except with the permission of Government, and it appears to me to be monstrously unfair and unbusinesslike for the Board to permit an anonymous advocate to place an *ex-parte* statement of the negotiations before the public, with the manifest and avowed object of producing a prejudice against him. According to their own showing the Board consisted of four gentlemen, the meanest of whom was Mr. Lee-Warner's equal, if not superior. Could not four such able men, with a good cause, manage to hold their own in a matter of business in a straightforward way without calling in the assistance of an anonymous outsider in Bombay? For my part, as an old official, I would take odds on these facts alone that Mr. Lee-Warner could give a very good account of his proceedings in his controversy with the Board. I observe that you regard the letter of "Closer Scrutiny" as an able exposition of his side of the matter. I must confess that it appeared to me, when I read it, to be so full of inconsistencies and improbabilities, that it rather damaged Mr. Pandit's case in my eyes. The latter admitted that the presence of H. H. the Gaekwar was at the bottom of the matter. "Common-sense" denied this altogether. "Closer Scrutiny's" point, however, is that the National Anthem was blotted out, in order that His Highness should not be put to the pain of rising, and thus showing disrespect to the Queen! The argument will strike most people, I should say, as rather fine drawn.

I think that Government are much to blame for their dilatoriness in leaving this miserable matter open for the last three weeks. Mr. Lee-Warner, it is said, laid his statement before Government, and doubtless, in accordance with accepted principles, Mr. Pandit has been allowed the fullest opportunities of explaining every circumstance having the slightest bearing on the matter, or calculated to put his conduct in a favourable light. No one but Government can possibly be in possession of both sides of the subject. Was it really only a Marathi version of the National Anthem which was to be sung? Appearances are against the supposition; but, if so, it can be established in various ways. Was the erasure made by Mr. Pandit in deference to the wishes, or supposed wishes, of His Highness the Gaekwar? If not, why was it made; if yes, was the erasure justifiable and proper, or excusable, or was it a serious impropriety? Surely, these questions might have been resolved by Government several weeks ago, and the whole subject forgotten instead of being permitted to grow into a public nuisance. The delay is specially unfair to Mr. Lee-Warner. I do not see, however, that a solution is advanced by any number of anonymous persons vouching for facts which are in all probability disputed by the other side, and still less by personal attacks on Mr. Lee-Warner, who appears to have been placed in a somewhat difficult position. Surely, the Director of Public Instruction, attending a Government school, was bound to take some notice of such an occurrence. What should he have done?

Poona, Nov. 2. OFFICIAL.

. We did not base our observations on particular letters, but on the facts as disclosed. The gravamen of our remarks was that, seeing that a new rule of etiquette was to be applied to a native assembly, the Acting Director would have acted more circumspectly had he consulted Government and taken superior orders, instead of making the law himself on his own responsibility. It is no part of the duty of an Acting Director to make codes of etiquette, or of anything else. The result has shown what mischief may arise from unauthorised innovations, the scope and object of which are almost certain to be misunderstood.—ED., *B. G.*

THE VOLUNTEER MUSKETRY REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "A Captain, B.V.R.C.'s" letter in your issue of the 27th inst., and your remarks on the same, the new regulations for the musketry course for soldiers and volunteers strike me as such eminently practical ones that I feel impelled to offer my reading of them as regards volunteers, and shall be obliged if you will publish it.

First as regards recruits. There does not seem to be any positive order that recruits should be obliged to put in any of the musketry drills named in table A, and though it is recommended that they should do so as far as convenient, yet their capitation grant does not appear dependent on their doing so—see para. 363. As far as ammunition is available, a recruit may fire at any of the distances over and over again, until he gets a qualifying score; and this qualifying score is a little over one point a round. The intention seems to be, in his first year, that every effort should be made to teach a volunteer to shoot fairly, after which he can be let off very easily if necessary; and yet in future when a volunteer states that he is an "efficient" it will mean that he can shoot a little.

Secondly, as regards the course for trained volunteers. In every corps there must be some few men who can only afford one short visit to the range yearly. These men can (as I read the rules) now earn the capitation grant of 20 per cent. by simply firing 20 rounds at short ranges, and making about 1·50 per shot; and thus men who in former years were non-efficients, I hope, may now become efficients without any great trouble to themselves. The greater majority can now become extra-efficients. They have to get 74 points out of 40 rounds, and need not fire any more; nor need they fire at 700 and 800 yards at all (these being the distances where practice is required to make even fair shooting). Those who are very busy need not give up more than two days, or even one day, if necessary, for this purpose. It may be remarked that formerly volunteers, to be extra-efficients, had only to make 80 points out of 60 rounds, but as now they are permitted to fire at the shorter ranges over and over again until they qualify, I do not think that many will find this 74 out of 40 rounds hard to get. Then only those members who show that they can shoot fairly well (say, those who make over 90 points in the 1st and 2nd periods) need fire any more. Those that complete the course (having made 90 in the 1st and 2nd periods) should not find any great difficulty in getting the 80 more points in the remaining 40 rounds, and qualifying as marksmen.

I may add that as para. 390 states that in future volunteers will be classified as non-efficients, efficients, extra-efficients, and marksmen, it may possibly be the intention of Government to grant some additional capitation allowance for marksmen; say, Rs. 20 for efficients, Rs. 30 for extra-efficients, and Rs. 40 for marksmen; and I hope it may be so. The practices (*d*) and (*e*) appear very practical. In putting a squad through the new course the other day, I made them run hard the 36 yards to where they were supposed to lie down under cover, and then take it easily, as they were pretty safe from fire, and aim leisurely and carefully, the result being that, though a little out of breath, the shooting was very fair, one volunteer scoring 45 points, or 15 hits out of the 20 shots, under these strict conditions. Out of a team of six, one was left behind at the beginning of practice (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*), I forget which, to go through it again; and the other five were all marksmen. The team was not a picked one, but happened to be all the old volunteers that could be got together at a place where a new company has been started, and where the remainder will have to fire the recruit's course first. A. V.

N.B.—Perhaps "A Captain, B. V. R. C.," wrote his letter after seeing Tables A and B only, and without reading through "Section XV., Army Regulations, India," which points out how far these tables apply to volunteers.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CRISIS IN UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 3.

A Tounghoo letter to the *Rangoon Times* says that two Burmese employés of the Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation have been killed for removing an elephant and timber belonging to the Corporation. One was beheaded, and the other was shot by outposts whilst floating down the river.

An account of an interview with the Nyoungoke Prince has been wired here, evidently in his own interests. He says that the Burmese in no way regard the King as the head of the Buddhist faith. The installation of the Nyoungoke or the Mengoon Prince would only postpone the difficulty. The latter is the senior Prince, but disturbances would be sure to occur, as there are other claimants, whilst on the death of our protégé the whole of the business would have to be done over again. When the Nyoungoke tried to raise a rebellion some years ago, he showed he had neither courage, capacity, nor a following. He had to fly to the frontier for protection, and surrendered to the police, who disarmed him and his rabble.

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

With very fine weather the three transports, Clive, Tenasserim, and Nevassa, came into harbour this morning, and the work of embarkation at once commenced. The Nevassa was dealt with first, taking in the 12th Native Infantry. She leaves this evening. This afternoon the Hampshire Regiment went aboard the Clive with General Prendergast and the headquarters. The 1st Battery R. A. and the Gunners of Q/1 Battery R.A. embarked on the Tenasserim at noon. Both these vessels leave this evening. All the troops were evidently in good health and spirits, the Hampshire Regiment especially so. The sergeant of this regiment who was found dead yesterday had been drunk, and died from exposure.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ULWAR, Nov. 3.

The Viceroy and Countess of Dufferin and party arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock. They alighted at the Maharajah's private station, which has just been completed at a cost of a lakh-and-a-half of rupees.

The Maharaja and his Dewan, Pandit Sriram, Sir Edward Bradford, Agent Governor-General in Rajputana, Colonel Peacock, Political Agent at Ulwar, Captain Talbot, Mr. Colvin, Dr. Mullen, and a number of native nobles met His Excellency at the station. The Viceroy introduced his party, and then drove to the palace. The streets from the station for a mile and a half were lined with troops, salutes were fired, and the usual arrangements were made for the reception, the whole being excellent.

At noon the Maharaja paid a state visit to the Viceroy.

The Countess of Dufferin had a long conversation with Dewan Sriram regarding the scheme for providing female medical aid for the women of India.

After lunch the Viceregal party witnessed a parade of over 500 horses in the Maharaja's private stables. The draught horses passed first in well-appointed teams; next the saddle horses; then the State chargers, gaily caparisoned; then a number of English thoroughbreds, which were followed by arabs and over 150 rare colts and fillies, Ulwar-bred. The Viceroy expressed himself highly gratified with the parade.

At four o'clock the Viceregal party visited the public gardens and walked through the magnificent conservatory recently constructed by the Dewan. Later on they visited the stud, and walked through the various paddocks; and at seven o'clock the Viceroy and suite returned the visit of the Maharaja, who received them in durbar.

After the durbar was concluded a dinner was given in the City Palace, the whole route to which was illuminated very effectively, the lakes and hills in the rear of the palace being superbly lighted. After dinner the Maharaja proposed the health of the Queen-Empress.

The Viceroy's health and the Maharaja's were then drunk. After dinner there was a display of fireworks. To-morrow the Viceregal party go shooting.

THE MILITARY TRAGEDY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 3.

The Sapper who ran amok on Saturday and escaped was apprehended with his carbine and cartridges in a neighbouring village. The carbine was obtained by stratagem. No further mischief was done. The murderer will be charged before the magistrate to-morrow.

FALL OF A TOWER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

A large new tower of the Christian College fell down last night. The damages are estimated at Rs. 10,000.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

Dr Leitner has resigned the registrarship of the Punjab University, after succeeding in inducing the Syndicate to recommend the restoration of certain spent trusts and the cancellation of a rule which frustrated the object of Gurmakhi Endowments. The Syndicate, however, tried to whitewash the past proceedings which has a bad effect on native donors. The local journal's account of Dr. Leitner's resignation is exaggerated, he resigning after calmly, but firmly vindicating the rights of donors and original principles of the University he founded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Bombay on the evening of the 31st ult.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast on the evening of the 31st ult.

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Transports India, Nevassa and Tenasserim, and H. M. S. Clive, from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed heavy. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been easier.	
Good Fair Dholle[illegible]	4 9-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅝
4½ „	74¼
3 „ Consols for account	100¼
3½ „ Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ French Rentes	107½ ex coupon
Bar Silver	47⅝

MR. STUART CUMBERLAND arrived in Bombay by yesterday's mail-steamer. Before leaving Cairo Mr. Cumberland was received in private audience by the Khedive, and was expressly requested by His Highness to convey his kind regards to Lord and Lady Dufferin. Mr. Cumberland also received similar agreeable commissions from almost every Minister and ex-Minister of State in Cairo—including Nubar Pasha and Cherif Pasha, so great being the esteem in which the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin are held in Egypt.

NEWS from Kashmere states that the Maharaja has abolished the duties on all exports. "It is unnecessary to say," remarks the *Pioneer*, "that this measure was one much needed, and cannot fail in the long run to improve the revenues. But great credit is due to His Highness for the readiness with which he has introduced an important reform so much in opposition to the traditional fiscal policy of the State."

THE Commander-in-Chief arrived at Quetta on the afternoon of the 29th October. His Excellency and party left Rindli the day previous by special train, which conveyed them to Mach, up to which point the line has been completed. This was the first train which has entered the Bolan Pass. A halt was made at Mach for the night, the camp being pitched on a hill overlooking the bed of the river. Next morning the party left for Quetta by tonga, making a short stay at Darwaza. On the 30th Sir Donald Stewart inspected the transport lines, the European barracks and hospital, and settled on a site for the new hospital, occupying much higher ground than the present, one-and-a-quarter of a mile from the new barracks. This building, however, cannot be begun till next spring on account of the frost. On the 31st ult. His Excellency held a parade of all troops in garrison, and on the 1st inst. he and the staff started for Peshin, accompanied by the Political Agent, Mr. Barnes. Mr. Hope, the Public Works Member, and Colonel Trevor arrived at Quetta on the 1st inst.

THE address of the Bombay Presidency Association has evoked a leading article in the *Times*, from which we quote elsewhere. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says of the manifesto that it is a document which should be read by every man who is going to the polls in November. In admirable style, with force and self-control, it summarizes the relations of the two countries, and through it all there runs a thread of pathos which is due not more to the natural pessimism of the race of its writers than to the almost despairing character of the appeal itself.

THE three Indian delegates from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay were a few days ago presented to Lord Randolph Churchill at the India Office. They were introduced by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, and had a lengthened interview. They were invited to address his lordship on any matters specially interesting to their respective Presidencies.

SIR ARTHUR PHAYRE, formerly Chief Commissioner in British Burmah, writes to the *Times*:—It has been with much reluctance I have come to the conclusion that British intervention in Upper Burmah is absolutely necessary, and should no longer be delayed. This appears to me to be essential in the cause of order, and in defence of British interests, political and commercial, now seriously menaced. I will not undertake to say that the deposition of King Theebaw and immediate annexation of his dominions are absolutely necessary to safeguard British interests, but intervention should be of such a nature that no other Power, European or Asiatic, should be in a position to dispute the predominance of British influence. I beg to add that British interests appear also to require that the King of Siam, so long the friend and ally of the United Kingdom, should be assured of support in the conservation of his independence and of the integrity of his dominions.

LORD SALISBURY's speech at Newport has been made much of by friends and foes. The *World* says it has produced a great commotion among his political opponents. The Prime Minister has repeated the performance of Sir R. Peel. He has run away with the political clothes of the Whigs, and has put forward a programme essentially Liberal in its character. Lord Salisbury's programme was, in effect, a bid for the support of moderate Liberals, between whose opinions and those of the Tories there is a daily diminishing range of difference. That it has produced some effect it would be absurd to deny. There is always a floating mass of opinion in the country that is neither strictly Liberal nor Conservative. It sways from one side to the other, and its tendencies are probably now in the Conservative direction. Lord Salisbury's programme of cautious reform will draw it into the Conservative ranks; but it is not likely that many of the moderate Liberals who are active members of their party will go over to the Tories.

THE following are the terms in which Lord Salisbury, speaking at Brighton, referred to the representations made to the French Government in regard to British interests in Burmah:—There is another charge which has come from Mr. Chamberlain, and also from Sir Charles Dilke, that we have entirely neglected the interests of this country in Burmah, in spite of all our anxiety for the honour of the country, and that we have allowed the French to establish an influence there. That was a rash accusation to make, because we took an early opportunity of calling the attention of the French Government to the things which were being done in their name; and we gave them the opportunity, of which they availed themselves in the most straightforward and friendly manner, to disavow any complicity or any share in the efforts which were made in Burmah by certain speculators to withdraw a portion of the empire from the influence which Great Britain alone should exercise. What may happen in Burmah itself I do not venture to prophecy. That is a matter for the Indian Government itself; but the principle from which we cannot depart is, that no influence but our own must prevail in a territory so deeply affecting the interests of our Indian Empire.

A SAD sequel to the death of Lieutenant Broughton, who was thrown from his horse at Simla some weeks ago, is reported in the home papers. The news of his death was telegraphed home to his sister, Mrs. Delves Broughton. She was greatly distressed at the sad intelligence, which was accentuated ten days later by the receipt of a letter from her brother written some time before his death, saying that he was coming home. This missive from the dead, so to speak, produced hysteria, from which she sank and died. Mrs. Broughton was in her twenty-fifth year.

THE private accounts which have been received in Edinburgh of Mr. Gladstone's health, says the *World*, are by no means encouraging; and at a meeting of his election committee which was held recently it was announced by Mr. Cowan, of Beeslack, chairman of the Midlothian Liberal Association, that the electors, having Mr. Gladstone's manifesto in their hands, must not expect much more. It was quite impossible that he could go over the country as in 1880, or address great meetings. He would not be allowed by his medical adviser to deliver more than two speeches.

A LETTER from Askabad, dated September 18, states that the earth-works of the railway from Kizil Arvat are completed to Askabad. The Transcaspian Railway is now open for regular traffic as far as Araman, which is 120 versts from Askabad.

THE success of Sir Henry Wolff's mission is, according to a Constantinople correspondent, now fully assured, a complete understanding having been established upon all points. A project of a convention has been drawn up and approved, and, had it not been for the indisposition of Aarifi Pasha, would, ere this, have received the signatures of both the negotiating parties. The main credit for this satisfactory result is due to the Grand Vizier, ably seconded by Artin Effendi, the indefatigable Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

HIS EXCELLENCY COUNT MUNSTER, the German Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, it is announced, is about to leave England, having been appointed to succeed Prince Hohenlohe as German Ambassador to the French Republic. He will be succeeded in England by Count Hatzenfeldt.

INTELLIGENCE received in Rome from Massowa, dated the 9th ult., states that, in compliance with the request of Ras Aloola, who was wounded in the recent engagement with Osman Digma's force at Kufit, Colonel Saletta, in command of the Italian force at Massowa, has sent two Italian army doctors to the Abyssinian General's camp.

A SHOCKING affair has occurred in Tangier. A man named McHugh, formerly an artillery sergeant in the British army, murdered his paramour, and then ran through the streets, wounding every one whom he met. He stabbed four Moors, two Spaniards, and one Jew. One of the Moors died soon afterwards, and one of the Spaniards was in a dying state.

INTELLIGENCE received in Madrid from Corono, on the West Coast of Africa, states that the Spanish expedition which left Fernando Po three months ago has entered the Naya River, and declared Spanish sovereignty over the villages on both banks.

ANOTHER mirage has been observed at Valla in Sweden. The entire lower part of the north-western horizon shone with a lurid glare, above which was a cloud-bank assuming most remarkable forms. From time to time animals, trees, and shrubs were seen. Presently a bear changed into a dog into a horse. Later on an elephant, and a[illegible] were seen, men being distinguished groups of dancers w[illegible]. Further north the cloud guished from women. in front of which was a formed an oak forest, [illegible]k with sanded paths. valley, and nearer still a pa[illegible]

THE prices obtained for single copies of recent issues of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as that journal modestly intimates, are probably unprecedented in the history of the newspaper press. An Australian correspondent states that they were to be had with great difficulty for 35s. a copy, and governors of colonies and official personages were even glad to get them at that price.

ACCORDING to Monsignor Sogaro and Father Bonomi, who have arrived at Vienna, Kalifa Abdullah, the Mahdi's successor, is a poor creature, and is afraid to move from Khartoum.

A NEW Quarterly Review, specially devoted to Asiatic subjects, will appear on the 1st of January, 1886.

A DESPATCH has been received from Tamatave, under date of September 26, stating that indecisive fighting has taken place at Passandava Bay, during which the French lost 21 killed and wounded, while the Hovas' loss is represented as having been 200 killed and wounded.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following extra British troops will be brought to India this trooping season:—Three battalions infantry and 2,500 men (being at the rate of 100 extra men for 25 battalions), one battery horse artillery, two batteries field artillery, two batteries mountain artillery; and next trooping season there will be brought out extra six batteries garrison artillery, nine squadrons cavalry (being at the rate of 148 men for each of the nine cavalry regiments in India) 2,500 infantry, (being at the rate of 100 men per battalion for the remaining twenty-five infantry battalions).

MAJOR J. F. BROUGH, Commanding No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade, London Division, Campbellpore, has been transferred to the Command of the K Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, at Rawal Pindi, *vice* Alexander, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE standard height of the Madras Cavalry has been reduced, as a temporary measure, to 5 feet 5 inches—a sure sign that sufficient recruits are not coming forward.

LIEUTENANT F. A. L. POWELL, I Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant P. W. D. Brockman, No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, have been appointed to No. 3 Punjab Mountain Battery, and ordered to Kohat to join.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. J. MORTIMER, Royal Artillery, has been directed to proceed to Rawal Pindi for duty, on being relieved from duty in the Ordnance Department.

MAJOR F. C. FISHER, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, has been appointed senior officer in charge of the Ordnance Field Park proceeding to Burmah, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Mortimer, who has been officiating in the Ordnance Department, remains in place of Major Fisher, seconded.

CAPTAIN C. P. FRISCOTT, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, has been appointed junior officer with the Field Park, and Captain W. G. Massey, Royal Artillery, takes his place in the Ordnance Department.

IT has been decided to remove the centres of garrison instruction at Rawal Pindi, Umballa, and Lucknow, to Dalhousie, Kasauli, and Kurpa Tal, respectively.

LIEUTENANT R. H. MAHON, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, has been appointed Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, and seconded during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Brereton, Royal Artillery, on leave.

IT has been decided to relieve the Guides Cavalry at Abazai by 50 sabres of the 1st Bengal Cavalry from Peshawar.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. M. PLAYFAIR, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, on the unemployed list, has been permitted to proceed to Europe at his own request.

MAJOR A. J. SHUTTLEWORTH, of No. 6 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, Royal Artillery, will be placed on the half-pay list on the 26th inst. on completion of seven years as a regimental major, and has been ordered to proceed to England after that date.

COLONEL SANFORD, R. E., entered on the duties of his appointment as Commanding Engineer, Burmah Field Force, on the 24th October.

Two hundred sabres of the 12th Bengal Cavalry from Nowshera relieve the Guides Cavalry at Murdan.

THE 23rd and 32nd Pioneers, on service in Beluchistan, are to be relieved by the 5th Bengal Infantry from Gorakhpore, and the 24th Punjab Infantry from Meean Meer. The 23rd Pioneers go to Umballa, and the 32nd Pioneers to Meean Meer.

LIEUTENANT H. H. BUTLER, No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, and Lieutenant E. S. Cooper, No. 6 Battery, Southern Division, have been posted to the Depôt in England and ordered to join.

IT has been settled that the Oxford Light Infantry will winter at Quetta, while the North Lancashire will make the road between Harna and Singani.

THE CLAIM UPON THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

IN view of the charges of misconduct which the Burmese Government have persistently made against the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, and of the great attention which recent events have directed towards Burmese affairs, the following reliable statement of the facts in dispute will be read with interest. It puts in a clear light the contentions of the Corporation, and though some of the sums in dispute have been left blank, it will sufficiently indicate the nature of the answer to the Burmese claims:—

The Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, have been anxious that any charge put forward against them, or any claims made on them by the Burmese Government, should be fully and searchingly inquired into by a competent and impartial tribunal. Every information at the disposal of the Corporation, and all books and documents in their possession, in any way relating to the questions in dispute, have at all times been unreservedly placed at the disposal of the local Government. Nothing has been left undone by the Corporation to secure an investigation.

The Burmese Government have ordered the Corporation to pay twenty-three lakhs under the following circumstances:—Having in various ways tried to extort money from the Corporation, and having already induced them to pay in advance the revenues from the forests to as large an extent as was considered prudent, they then made a further request for a loan of twenty-two lakhs for the King. The Corporation definitely refused to make any further advances, until at least they had received timber in sufficient quantities to considerably reduce his debt. The Corporation knew the terrible state to which the King was reducing the country by his lotteries, exactions, and continuous misgovernment; and that he looked upon himself as the sole object for which revenue was to be collected. On the refusal to advance the twenty-two lakhs thus demanded for the King, the Tinedah Mengyee, one of the Ministers, openly stated in court that, unless this money were paid with good grace, he would take care that the carrying on of work in the forests should be made a matter of great difficulty to the Corporation. Almost immediately after this threat, the Tinedah's hostile action in the Ningyan forest made it necessary for them to seek the aid of the Chief Commissioner. The letter of remonstrance the Chief Commissioner then wrote did not prevent the attempts to extort money, and the *modus operandi* resorted to by the Burmese Government was as follows:—A sham action for wages was commenced, and the names of eleven men were used as plaintiffs in it. They asserted that during 1883-1884 they had worked out about 89,800 logs, and that the Corporation had not paid them for their work in regard to about 58,000 of these logs. Of the eleven plaintiffs, there were local petty officials, who have since stated in writing that they know nothing about the case, nor of their being plaintiffs in it. Two others were men who were dismissed by the forest manager, prior to the time at which the timber is alleged to have been worked out; and the others, as far as is known, have never been employed by the Corporation. This sham complaint was brought before the Hlootdaw, and without coming to a decision on the claim for wages, the Burmese Government declared that the Corporation had defrauded the King of royalty on timber, and ordered them to pay a fine of twenty-three lakhs, leaving the foresters to sue in every individual case. From this it will be seen that no judgment was given on the original suit for moneys alleged to be due to the pretended foresters; the case was a sham one, instituted solely for the purpose of giving an appearance of legality to the action of the Burmese against the Corporation. Had an opportunity been afforded, conclusive evidence would have been adduced to prove that the men had not been employed by the Corporation in 1883-1884, and that the Corporation held acquittances from all foresters employed by them, for all claims due to them. The Hlootdaw tribunal which ordered the Corporation to pay nearly a quarter of a million sterling is a Council of Ministers, of whom the Tinedah Mengyee was the leading spirit. He is the Minister who shortly before had uttered the threat already mentioned. The Burmese Government have throughout attempted to represent that the decree of the Hlootdaw ordering the Corporation to pay twenty-three lakhs was a judgment pronounced in a regular suit by a competent tribunal, after evidence had been duly heard, and the defence of the Corporation considered. All the statements are unfounded. No action or suit was ever instituted against the Corporation by the Burmese Government on account of the claim under which they have been ordered to pay twenty-three lakhs, and no opportunity was offered to the Corporation of answering the charges made against them. Three days before the order was made directing the Corporation to pay twenty-three lakhs, Mr. Andreino, the Italian Consul at Mandalay, who acts there as its local commercial agent, was for the first time summoned to attend before the Hlootdaw, and to give explanations. Mr. Andreino had no means at his disposal of answering or disproving the charges made against the Corporation, and had no opportunity given him of communicating with them to obtain information as to matters which occurred at a great distance from Mandalay, which were not under his control, and of which he was necessarily ignorant. The judgment of the Hlootdaw ordering the Corporation to pay twenty-three lakhs was made within five days from the date on which M. Haas, the French Vice-Consul at Mandalay, offered, on behalf of a French syndicate, to take over the forest leases of the Corporation, if an excuse could be found for cancelling them. The claim made by the Burmese Government against the Corporation arises out of the timber sent down the Sittang river by the Corporation from the Ningyan forest. The timber felled in this forest forms but a portion of the total quantity of timber exported from Upper Burmah by the Corporation. The charges made by the Burmese Government against the Corporation in support of this claim may be shortly summaried thus:—It is alleged that the Corporation in the years 1883-1884 sent about 89,000 logs of timber down the Sittang river, and passed that quantity over the British frontier at Toungboo, and that they were bound to pay a certain royalty per log on all that timber; that they paid royalty on about 32,000 logs, and wrongfully removed without payment about 58,000, by which means the King had been defrauded of his royalty. The Burmese Government, moreover, have asserted that all the 58,000 logs for which they claim payment were royalty timber. Royal timber is such as was delivered by the King at his own expense, in the main river, to the Corporation, as distinguished from timber which they worked out themselves, or paid foresters to work out. For Royal timber a higher rate was stipulated for, in the leases, than for any other timber. In the year 1883 they received only twelve logs of Royal timber. In 1884 only 26 Royal logs were received. Notwithstanding these facts, the Corporation have been ordered to pay royalty on about 56,000 Royal logs. Assuming that under the royalty lease any duty was due on their 58,000 logs, such duty could only be at about half the rate payable on Royal logs. The Corporation were further mulcted in a fine of double the amount of the royalty alleged to be payable on the timber, even assuming that it was all Royal timber. Up to the 19th October, 1884, the Ningyan forest was held by the Corporation under the variable duty lease—to use the Burmese expression in reference to it—under which the Corporation paid a certain sum per log on all timber worked out; and on a subsidiary lease called the "Shorts" Contract, for short and defective timber, under which latter lease they paid a large lump sum annually. After the 19th October, 1884, a new lease, which cancelled both the existing ones, came into force. Under this new lease they pay a fixed lump sum annually, and are entitled to remove all timber worked out without payment of any royalty. This payment includes the annual payment previously made for the "Shorts" Contract. After the 19th October, 1884, under this new lease, they worked out over 19,000 logs. This new lease is entirely ignored in the decree of the Hlootdaw, and the Corporation are ordered to pay royal duty on all the timber removed under it, although they had already paid a rental of — lakhs for the right of removing such timber. The Corporation have also been ordered to pay the highest royal duty on the timber removed under the "Shorts" Contract for two years prior to the 19th October, 1884; and the Burmese Government, to support the claim they now make, are driven to allege that under the "Shorts" Contract, in two years, the Corporation have only worked out 321 logs, which were worth at the outside about Rs. 3 per log; or for the privilege of removing timber of the value of Rs. 963, the Burmese Government have been paid about — lakhs, together with the proportionate sum paid for the "shorts" in the new lump sum lease. This would amount to paying several hundred rupees per log for timber which is not worth Rs. 3 per log. The statement that only 321 logs were received under the "Shorts" Contract is ingeniously put forward by the Burmese Government, owing to a peculiarity in the system employed by the British Forest Department in registering timber which passes down the Sittang. At Toungboo, the principal station, the timber is classified under two heads only, whereas at Shoaygheen, a smaller station lower down, timber is classified under three heads, one of which is "Yathit," a Burmese term for undersized timber. No classification for "Yathits" exists at Toungboo, but they are included in one of the two classes in vogue at Toungboo. Shoaygheen deals chiefly with logs which have drifted from rafts already classified at Toungboo. In the returns from Shoaygheen 321 "Ythits" was the number registered in the year's 1883-1884. The Burmese Government in their decree pretend that these 321 logs represent the total number of logs removed under the "Shorts" Contract during two years. The Corporation has paid all royalties due on timber removed liable to duty, and on which the Burmese Government allege no duty has been paid They are not indebted in any sum whatever to the Burmese Government. The 58,000 logs of timber on which it is alleged the Corporation are bound to pay duty may be divided into four categories:—1st, the timber removed under the fixed rental lease, which came into force on the 19th Oct., 1884; 2ndly, the timber removed under the "Shorts" Contract, during the seasons 1882-1883-1884; 3rdly, a very large quantity of timber worked out in 1881-1882, on which duty was paid in settling accounts for those seasons, but which having been neaped, or kept in the river by the fall of the water, only passed Toungboo and came into the Forest Office books in the year 1883; 4thly, a considerable quantity of drift timber which came down the river under circumstances which are explained further on. The third and fourth categories, *i. e.*, the neaped and drift timber, are the most important, and for this reason the Burmese Government assert and profess to base their claim on the returns obtained by special permission of the Chief Commissioner from the Forest Office Department at Toungboo. The Corporation do not, and never have impugned the accuracy of the returns furnished by the Forest Department. Those returns correspond as nearly as possible with the books of the Corporation. But while the Burmese Government have ostentatiously published returns supplied by the Forest Department, they have deliberately suppressed the certificate which accompanied those returns. Mr. Popert, the officiating Conservator of Forests, who supplied the returns, annexed the following certificate: 'I certify that the above is a correct copy of the Forest Office registry, but the figures taken by themselves are misleading, as indicating the number of the logs got out by the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, from the Ningyan forests during any given year, because all the logs worked out during one year do not necessarily come into our books during the same year, as many are neaped at the end of the floating season, and we only register the despatches from Toungboo. Of my own knowledge, I can certify that a large number of logs were neaped at the end of the floating season 1881-1882, and only came into our books in 1882-1883. The registers of the logs despatched are made out in two classes only—Doogies and Loozars. These classes are not accurate; the logs are never measured, nor is any notice taken of the quality of the timber. The logs which in these statements are called drift have already appeared in the despatches of some previous year, and the number of the drift must therefore be deducted from the total number shown by these statements." This official document clearly shows that at the very time the Burmese Government were making a claim on the Corporation, professing to be founded on the British Forest Office returns, they had been expressly informed by the Forest Department that the statements were misleading, and they knew, on the same authority, that such claim was unfounded. It is of secondary importance to mention that in the simple process of adding together the various sums mentioned in the judgment and order made against the Corporation by the Hlootdaw, a mistake has been made against the Corporation of Rs. 30,000. The following facts, however, should also be mentioned. All the timber sent down the Sittang river by the Corporation was checked and numbered by Burmese officials. The amount of duty payable by the Corporation was calculated by Burmese officials, and a high Burmese official was constantly stationed in the Ningyan forest to inspect and supervise the operations of the Corporation's servants. Besides this, it must be borne in mind that at the time of the expiry of the variable revenue lease (19th October, 1884) a special Commission was sent from Mandalay to count and report on the number of logs that had been removed from the forest up to that date; yet it is now alleged that nearly 58,000 logs escaped the attention of all these various authorities. The claim made by the Burmese Government on the Corporation is therefore in direct conflict with the accounts prepared, examined, and declared correct by its own officials. The spirit in which the Burmese Government has acted, and the manner in which all considerations of justice have been disregarded by them, is further illustrated by the following fact:—Before the order of the Hlootdaw was made, and before any communication had been made to the Corporation, or any of its agents, the Tinedah Mengyee issued a Royal order declaring all the Ningyan forest property of the Corporation confiscated, and offering the leases held by the Corporation and all their cut timber for sale. This order was hawked about Rangoon by a Burman sent from Mandalay, and it was only when it was found impossible to raise any money by this device that resort was had to the sham proceedings before the Hlootdaw. When the facts in relation to the Royal order came to their knowledge, the Corporation remonstrated with the Kinwoon Mengyee, or Senior Prime Minister. He replied that the whole proceeding was "aligah," which is a Burmese expression meaning that it was absolute nonsense. However, it was discovered that the Tinedah Mengyee had issued this Royal order on his own responsibility. The majority of the Ministers, who afterwards, as members of the Hlootdaw, joined in giving judgment against the Corporation for twenty-three lakhs, feeling themselves unable to cope with the Tinedah, recommended an appeal to the Chief Commissioner against so flagrant an act of injustice. The Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation have for years been engaged in business in Upper Burmah. They have paid the Burmese Government enormous sums of money, and have contributed in no small degree to develop the resources of the country by opening up districts hitherto neglected and unknown. During the reign of the late King, owing to the course of extravagance on which he entered, never-ceasing demands were made on the Corporation for loans and advances. The present action of the Burmese Government, or more properly speaking, of the Tinedah Mengyee and his party, is solely due to the fact that the Corporation has declined to allow itself to be plundered. Since the Burmese Government have discovered, that the Government of India will not allow English subjects to be plundered with impunity, repeated overtures have been made to the agent in Mandalay to offer some terms to the Burmese Government to settle the case. But having regard to the gross nature of the charges made, and their wholly unfounded character, the Corporation have steadily declined to enter into any compromise with the Burmese Government, although the pecuniary interests of the Corporation would probably have been benefited by offering some payment, and thus assuring that their business would not be interrupted.

COMMISSIONS IN THE LINE.

THE following is a list of the successful candidates at the recent Military Competitive Examination of Lieutenants of Militia for commissions in the Line:—

FOR CAVALRY.

	Marks.
Burns, J W, 3rd batt Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	1,911
Blakeway, P J T, 4th batt Royal Munster Fusiliers	1,677
Gordon, E R, 3rd batt Royal Warwickshire Regt	1,603
Higson, W, 3rd batt Cheshire Regt	1,582
Nevill, R W P, 4th batt Royal West Kent Regt	1,530
Murray, J, 4th batt Royal Munster Fusiliers	1,482
Goring, W, 3rd batt Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf	1,474
Athlumney, Lord, 5th batt Leinster Regt	1,448
Fitzgerald, M, 3rd batt Oxfordshire Light Inf	1,419
Powell, W A, 4th batt Shropshire Light Inf	1,378

FOR INFANTRY.

Nicholson, G, 3rd batt Royal Irish Fusiliers	2,023
Carruthers, J, 4th batt North Staffordshire Regt	1,967
Porter, F, 3rd batt Bedfordshire Regt	1,933
Dowding, H H H, 3rd batt Essex Regt	1,928
Whitaker, J, 3rd batt Shropshire Light Inf	1,923
Bowen, J C, 3rd batt South Wales Borderers	1,920
Fryer, C R, 3rd batt Bedfordshire Regt	1,8[illegible]9
Oliver, H M, 3rd batt South Lancashire Regt	1,871
Urmiston, A B, 3rd batt Seaforth Highlanders	1,865
Whylock, J G H, 4th batt Royal West Kent Regt	1,857
Lascelles, G R, 5th batt Rifle Brigade	1,842
Samuel, H S, 3rd batt East Surrey Regt	1,835
Morrogh, A M, 3rd batt Royal Lancaster Regt	1,834
Vaughan, H R, 3rd batt Royal Warwickshire Regt	1,823
Curtis, G F, 4th batt Lincolnshire Regt	1,818
Elger, E G, 3rd batt Bedfordshire Regt	1,811
M'Mahon, H W, 3rd batt Royal Warwickshire Regt	1,796
Parker, N T, 3rd batt Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.	1,790
Fitz-Gerald, U F O, 5th batt Royal Munster Fusiliers	1,767
Wilkinson, E B, 5th batt Royal Munster Fusiliers	1,735
Sutherland, A, 3rd batt Seaforth Highlanders	1,730
Stephenson, C M, 4th batt. West Yorkshire Regt	1,731
Burford-Hancock, H, 4th batt Royal Warwickshire Regt	1,720
Glossop, W H N, 3rd batt Bedforshire Regt	1,715
Logan-Logan, F G, 3rd batt East Yorkshire Regt	1,712
Crofton, C W, 3rd batt South Lancashire Regt	1,708
Reed, J A W, 3rd batt Gloucester Regt	1,708
Morton, E R, 3rd batt Yorkshire Regt	1,708
Helbert-Helbert, C J, 4th batt Royal West Kent Regt	1,707
Buist, D S, 3rd Brig Scottish Division, R A	1,704
Towsey, F W, 4th West Yorkshire Regt	1,701
Radclyffe, C E, 3rd batt Hampshire Regt	1,689
Campbell, A, 4 batt Middlesex Regt	1,689
Sullivan, E L, 9th batt King's Royal Rifle Corps	1,685
Forbes-Sempill, Hon J (Master of Sempill), 3rd batt Gordon Highlanders	1,671
Hardley, R L, 5th batt Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1,670
Bower, D M, 3rd Brig Scottish Divison, R A	1,664
Bell, R M, 3rd batt Dorsetshire Regt	1,650
Makant, W, 3rd batt Liverpool Regt	1,647
Sandys Lumsdaine, F M, 4th batt, Highland Light Inf	1,634
Gray, J R, batt Berkshire Regt	1,633
Street, F, 4th batt Lincolnshire Regt	1,612
Dunlop, H H, 3rd batt Seaforth Highlanders	1,604
Boucher, B H, 7th batt Rifle Brigade	1,603
Shewell P G, 3rd batt Gloucestershire Regt	1,600
Vesey, H C, 3rd batt Royal West Kent Regt	1,580
Williams, L O, Royal Anglesea Engineer Militia	1,575
Duhan, H T, 2nd batt Royal Jersey Militia	1,571
Essell, F K, 3rd batt East Kent Regt	1,541
Holland, W D, 3rd batt Worcestershire Regt	1,533
M'Mahon, B W L, 4th batt Bedfordshire Regt	1,507
Battley, R C [illegible], 4th batt West York Regt	1,491
Douglas, W M, 4th batt Border Regt	1,485
Howell, E, 4th batt Worcestershire Regt	1,459
Norman, A O, 3rd batt Royal Fusiliers	1,452
Skeffington-Smyth, R C E, 4th batt Royal Irish Fusiliers	1,437
Walker, H E, 4th Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1,430
Jones, J S, 3rd Battn South Wales Borderers	1,422
Turner, E C, 4th Batt Border Regiment	1,420
Homfray, H R, 3rd Batt Berkshire Regiment	1,401
Peterson, F H, 3rd Batt Royal West Surrey Regt	1,400
Herbert, D, 3rd Batt Lincolnshire Regiment	1,393
Wickers, H, 5th Batt Rifle brigade	1,392
Rawlinson, G B M, 3rd Batt Derbyshire Regt	1,388
Wallis, E S, 5th batt Royal Fusiliers	1,382

FRANCE AND BURMAH.

THE following is the message from the *Standard* correspondent in Paris, the substance of which we published in a special telegram on the 15th Oct.:—

I am in a position to communicate to your readers upon the most unquestionable authority, some extremely interesting particulars in reference to this question. For weeks past it has been attracting the attention of the commercial classes, both in France and England; and I observe that with you, it has recently passed into the domain of Party politics. Both Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain have more than hinted their belief that Lord Salisbury has failed to protect with sufficient energy the interests of his own countrymen, endangered by the too great zeal of the French Agent at Mandalay and the Liberal Ministers seem to have obtained the cheers they were in search of when they condemned the tame Foreign Policy of the Conservative Cabinet, especially in reference to Burmah.

Now, in point of fact, the policy of Lord Salisbury has been just the reverse of tame. He has certainly not thought it desirable to begin by blustering, and to finish by backing down—as it is believed his predecessors in office sometimes did. He has done better. It was, probably, in consequence of the representations of the Indian Government that Lord Salisbury felt it necessary to invite the serious attention of M. de Freycinet to the proceedings of the French Consul at Mandalay. This was done in a Despatch marked by great firmness of language, though not less so by the most perfect courtesy of expression. Lord Salisbury pointed out that the interests of England were and must remain, paramount in Burmah; that we could no more tolerate the establishment of a Fremch Commercial Company, aiming at exclusive Treaties with the King, than France would tolerate an English Commercial Company, with similar pretensions, in Tunis. Lord Salisbury, of course, explained that he was far from assuming that the French Foreign Office would sanction any such schemes, but he felt it necessary to state, in explicit language, that if any proposal of the sort were made or attempted to be made, to the King, the British Government would feel compelled to interfere, and to intimate to the King that no such Concession must be granted; that no French or foreign Commercial Company could be permitted to invite contracts for the making of railways in Burmah; and, in short, that we could not permit the "activity" of the agents of any other Power in that neighbourhood.

To this Despatch no immediate reply was returned. But after an interval of some days, the English Foreign Office—Whether in consequence of the receipt of fresh information I am unable to say, for I am not well acquainted with what is communicated to London—again addressed Mr. de Freycinet on the subject, drawing his attention to the fact that the question was urgent, and asking to be put in possession of the views of the French Cabinet. I believe that M. Waddington was also charged to impress upon his Government that it was very desireable, in the view of Lord Salisbury, that the matter should not be allowed to sleep. This gentle but steady pressure brought about the happiest results.

M de Freycinet made "inquiries" with promptitude—perhaps he also consulted his colleagues. But this as it may, he was able to arrive at the conclusion that the views of the English Cabinet in regard to Burmah were in substantial harmony with those now entertained by the French Government. The right of England to claim the exclusive control of Burmese politics was not disputed. On the contrary, M de Freycinet hastened to assure Lord Salisbury that there was absolutely no foundation for the reported intention of applying for a concession of special commercial privileges to a French Company—absolutely no foundation also for the reported signature of a Treaty. The French Consul at Mandalay was perhaps, too "restless"—too zealous; but the Home Government were far from accepting the responsibility for all his actions. These assurances were I believe, personally repeated by M Waddington, and what threatened at one time to be a difficulty is so far over.

It seems therefore, that if this is a specimen of the 'tameness of the English Foreign Office under its present head Sir Charles Dilke will find it hard to persuade his hearers the next time he touches upon Burmah, that there is much to be grumbled at.

It is true—and that English Foreign Office will do well to remember the fact—that the Burmese Embassy is on its way here will ostensibly be well received at the Quai d'Orsay and is certain to be made much of by those politico-commercial cliques that are too often in power here though not in office. But I think that you may take it for certain that, whatever social courtesies may be extended to them, the Burmese visitors will derive no political advantages from their trip

The foreign edition of the *Debats* publishes the following note relative to this question.—"Various English journals have commenced a campaign with the object of demanding of their Government the annexation of Burmah. One of them has even announced that the Indian Government had declared itself to be very strongly in favour of the annexation and that it had demanded from the Home Government the authorisation to send ten thousand men to Mandalay. The cause of this agitation is well known. It had been remoured that a Treaty had been signed between Burmah and the representative of France at Mandalay, which Treaty was said to secure for us a kind of protectorate over the country. That report has already been contradicted and we are informed that there is no other Treaty between France and Burmah than the Treaty of Commerce which has been ratified by the Chamber of Deputies, and which is at the present moment awaiting the ratification of the Senate. We learn also from a good source that explanations of a most courteous description have been exchanged between the Cabinet of St. James and the Quai d'Orsay, concerning the despatches of an English origin in which France was credited with harbouring ambitious designs on Burmah. We are assured that the English Government has declared itself very well satisfied with the declarations in Paris. It is evident France can only desire the maintenance of the natural influence which her situation in the Far East has created for her in Burmah: but she could not dream of pursuing a policy which would alarm English interests, and consequently augment the difficulties she meets with in the establishment of her authority in Anam and Tonquin."

LORD RIPON ON INDIA.

THE Marquess of Ripon, who has been the guest of Sir Joseph W. Pease, M.P., at his seat at Hatton Hall near Guisbrough, visited the several works of industry in Middlesbrough and the river Tees on Oct. 14, and his lordship was afterwards presented with an address by the Middlesbrough Liberal Association. In reply to the address Lord Ripon took occasion to refer to his Indian administration, and said—"You have alluded in your address to my recent administration of India, and I feel proud that the course which I pursued in that distant dependency of the Crown has met with your approval. No man felt more strongly than I did throughout the time that I was at the head of the Indian Government that it was necessary in the interests of India as much as those of England that the British Government should be strong, and I, with my colleagues, took various measures with a view to increasing our military strength in the country by adding to the efficiency of the forces, both European and native, while at the same time we endeavoured to accomplish the reduction of military expenditure. Something we were able to effect, but much remains to be done, and I may express a very earnest hope that before a large military expenditure is undertaken by that Government they will do their utmost to reduce military and civil expenditure in every direction in which it does not tend directly to promote the well-being of the people. I think I may presume to claim that recent events in India have borne witness to the success and the soundness of the principles on which my administration was connected."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS.

LORD R. CHURCHILL has issued the following address to the electors of the Central Division of Birmingham:—

Gentlemen,—The time is near when you will be called upon to express your judgment on the past and your desires for the future.

Two schools of political thought strive against each other to win your confidence.

The one, composed of those who, having had under their complete control the government of the Empire from May, 1880, until June, 1885, are unable to justify their claims upon you by any record of foreign, or colonial, or home achievement, but, contenting themselves with incomplete and misleading extenuation of acknowledged failure, seek to attract you by a renewal of promises, and even bribes, which bitter experience has shown they have neither the capacity nor the strength to fulfil.

The other, whose views I share, and whose policy I will endeavour soon, as best I may, personally uphold among you, appeals to the electoral body in Great Britain and Ireland to confirm the adverse judgment pronounced on the 9th of June against Mr. Gladstone's Administration by the Parliament which in a few weeks will be dissolved.

That judgment, striking and wide-reaching as it was in its immediate results, was literally wrung from a House of Commons the majority of which would have been only too glad to have continued their support of Mr. Gladstone had it not been for the irresistible influence of popular discontent, excited by various causes—Irish troubles, Colonial losses, Indian dangers, costly wars, fruitless sacrifices of many heroes, financial excesses, Parliamentary impotence, imperilled industries, commercial and agricultural depression growing greater and more alarming year by year.

All this was expressed by the action of the House of Commons on the 9th of June. Mr. Gladstone's Government, the author of these many and long-continued disasters, fell; that Government, in 1880, so popular, so powerful, with such immeasurable opportunities for promoting the peace, progress, and prosperity of the people, fell, and not a voice was raised, either in Parliament or the country, of sympathy for the vanquished, or of mourning over their fall.

Mr. Bright will request of you to contribute to restore to power that most unlucky Administration.

To this end will be directed all the powers of his unrivalled oratory, his simple but forcible invective, his personal position and experience.

But very little of patriotism, very little of self-interest, very little of recollection, reflection and calculation will compel you to remain outside the influence of that persuasive voice.

The British Empire is great and powerful, from the character of its people, the extent of its dominion, and the varied nature of its resources. More than all other Western nations, we can afford to indulge ourselves in experiment and, indeed, caprice as regards our system of Government or the direction of our Home and Imperial policy.

But there are limits even to the strength of the British Empire, and a repetition of the policy of the last five years will, without doubt, transgress those limits.

Yet such will be the inevitable consequence of a restoration to office of the Liberal party, as that party is at present constituted.

The old divisions, the irreconcileable differences, personal and political, which all the ascendency of Mr. Gladstone was unable to compose, much less conceal, while he was Prime Minister, which were the chief cause of the failure of his Administration, are now blazing forth most fiercely, and Mr. Gladstone, with all honesty, warns you that his controlling hand will be stretched forth only for a little time.

To this party, which even hatred of the Tories cannot decently unite, which comes before you with such a past, you will be asked to commit for another six years perchance the destinies of the Empire.

You cannot yield to this appeal.

The policy of the Tory party is before you:—

To regain the friendship of the European Powers which prejudice, presumption, and poltroonery had all but forfeited; and to use that friendship so as to maintain effectually the united European action by which alone the peace and the liberties of the peoples of the Continent and of these islands can be secured and developed; to evolve from the region of sentiment such forces as may enable the mother country to tighten the bonds of union between herself and our Colonies, and to rear on a practical and permanent basis, for defensive and commercial purposes, that Imperial Federation of the subjects of the Queen which many wise and far-seeing minds regard as essential to the perpetuation of our power; to conciliate by equal laws and by just and firm administration our Irish brethren, now much irritated and estranged, so that the Union which nature, as well as policy, has effected may for all time endure; to place, by material provisions and constructions, the security of our Indian dependency beyond the influence of panic, alarm, or even anxiety, and simultaneously, by careful Parliamentary inquiry, to ascertain how we may most safely and most speedily bring to the strengthening of our Government all that is high and good of the traditions, the intellects, and the aspirations of the native races; to give to our rural and agricultural population that machinery of self-government which has been of advantage to our great towns; to strive, as far as the laws of political economy may permit, to multiply the number of freeholders and occupiers; to utilize the powers of the House of Commons, in recent years almost forgotten, so as either to effect financial retrenchment and departmental reform, or else to make sure that the present expenditure of the people's money is justifiable and thrifty; to develop still further the efficiency of Parliament by alterations in its methods of transacting business and in its hours of labour; to restore public confidence, to revive commercial enterprise by a patient continuance of good and prudent administration; in a word, to govern the British Empire by the light of common sense.

That is the policy of the Tory party.

Measures are now recommended to you by our opponents which the Tory party will not only not attempt to carry out, but which, I hope and believe, they will always resolutely oppose.

They are the dismemberment of the Empire, under the guise of National Councils, the abolition of the House of Lords, the disestablishment of the Church and the appropriation of its endowments to the support of irreligious education, the compulsory acquisition by local bodies of landed estates for the purposes of arbitrary division, the wholesale plunder of all who have acquired properties, great or small, by thrift or by inheritance, under the names of "ransom" and of "graduated taxation." These and other similar projects, if they are decided by the nation to be wise and prudent, I freely admit must be confided to the hands of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends.

I will have none of them, for I know that they mean political chaos and social ruin.

Such, gentlemen, are to my mind the circumstances of the time, as far as they can be conveniently and concisely summarized in an election address.

No one can be more convinced than I am that I should be guilty of intolerable presumption if I based my candidature for the Central Division of Birmingham on any other ground than the truth of the political principles I have endeavoured in this document to set forth; moreover, I am profoundly aware that, from many causes, some of them physical, I have feely and inadequately served in the House of Commons.

My opponent has the immense advantage of long-established possesion, amounting in the minds of some almost to prescriptive right; he is further supported by a highly (perhaps too highly) finished political organization.

But the experience of the past and the essential truth of the principles which I will endeavour to sustain may, in all probability, outweigh these considerable forces.

The people, in the widest acceptance of the expression, are now, for the first time in the history

of England, called upon to decide and define their future.

If they are guided by reflection and by knowledge, they cannot err.

But if, unmindful of the last five years, they recur, like the constituencies in 1880, for government and for policy to those who have so misled them and betrayed them, I, in common with the party with which for 12 years I have acted, will patiently accept their judgment; but history will mourn and will wonder long at the blindness and the folly, aye, even the insanity, of a people who, called to the more free and perfect enjoyment of their ancient liberties, deliberately, and in spite of warnings, writ large and full, flung away a priceless heritage, and consigned to the grave of the past a great and a glorious Empire. I am, your obedient servant.

RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL.

India Office, St. James's-park, Oct. 10.

THE CRISIS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

THE situation in Eastern Europe has become yet more overcast, and the Continental Bourses are being agitated by fears of war. The Powers have agreed upon a Collective Note, which was presented on Oct. 14 both at Constantinople and at Sophia. It is to the effect that the revolution which accomplished the union of the two Bulgarias was a violation of the Treaty of Berlin, and that the Porte would be justified in taking military measures to restore the *status quo ante*. Such a declaration, however, is expected to do nothing to restrain the various States who are in arms and confronting each other on the frontiers.

Turkey maintains a purely defensive attitude, but her war preparations are being continued on a greater scale than ever. As far as can be judged, the entry of Turkish troops into Bulgaria appears to be in contemplation, while a strong force has been concentrated to repel any attack on the part of the Servians.

The Servian army is being mobilized in spite of the remonstrances of the diplomatic representatives of all the Powers, and it is reported from more than one source that the King has resolved to seek "compensation" by seizing a portion of Bulgarian territory. This news has created a panic at Sophia, whither Prince Alexander has hastened. The Servian Minister called on Oct 2 at the English Foreign Office to communicate a Note from his Government, stating that the assurances given by M. Karaveloff that the Bulgarian Government has interned the chiefs of Montenegrin and Servian emigrant bands have been contradicted by facts; that since the revolution in Phillippopolis the Montenegrin and Servian emigrant bands have crossed three times from Bulgaria into Servia, and endeavoured to stir up rebellion against King Milan. They also circulated proclamations, dated the 27th of September, or four days previous to the outbreak at Philippopolis, in which it was declared that the time had come to get rid of King Milan, who had separated Servia from the Slavonian cause, and that the rebellion against him would be supported from abroad. This proclamation was signed by Pashich, the leader of an insurrection in Servia two years ago, and by Paulovich, a Montenegrin both of whom the Bulgarian Government said they had interned.

The Greeks are clamouring for war. A demonstration, in which 15,000 persons took part, was made in Athens. A resolution was proposed and unanimously carried, declaring the willingness of the people to undergo every sacrifice to save Hellenism, and hoping that this sentiment would strengthen the hands of the Government and enable them to hold out against all pressure exercised by foreign Powers, and to act with greater energy and firmness. A procession was then formed to the house of M. Deliyannis, the Premier, who addressed the crowd from the balcony. The people were, however, dissatisfied with the pacific tone adopted by the Ministers, and shouted, "We want the mobilization of the army, and war. M. Deliyannis replied that he could not tell them beforehand what the Government would do, and urged them to have confidence in the Ministry. The people were more satisfied when later in the evening a royal decree was issued calling out three classes of the reserves, the men being allowed only forty-eight hours to join their respective regiments, and no exemptions being permitted.

The representatives of the Powers have warned the Greek Government that it is endangering its position by making military preparations. In reply, Greece states that she is arming because of the imminent union of Bulgaria and Roumelia contrary to the Berlin Treaty. That treaty was ratified in order to maintain the balance of power between the two races, Slav and Greek, in the Balkan Peninsula. This is endangered if Greek interests are disregarded. The military preparations, the Government explains, are the interests of peace and in support of the Berlin Treaty and the *status quo ante.*

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE CRIMES ACT.

THE following correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been published:—

Hawarden, Oct. 2.

Dear Sir M. H. Beach,—You are reported in *The Times* of yesterday to have spoken at Salisbury as follows:—"As I believe is pretty well known, our predecessors in office had determined to relinquish these very clauses . . . because they had been found to be incapable of effecting their object." The passage relates to the boycotting clauses of the Crimes Act.

Perhaps the reporter mistook your language. If not, allow me to say that you are entirely in error. It is within my knowledge that the late Government had not advised the abandonment of the clauses, and it is my opinion that they were regarded as powerfully tending to the repression of the offence.

You will, I am sure, agree with me that this explanation ought to be made public.—I remain, very faithfully yours,

(Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE.

Oct. 5. 1885.

Dear Mr. Gladstone,—The sentence which you quote from my speech at Salisbury contains two statements:—

1. That the boycotting clauses of the Crimes Act had been found to be incapable of effecting their object.

2. That, because of this, our predecessors in office had determined to relinquish them.

On the first point I can only say that I entirely adhere to the statement I made, for I believe it to be a fact that the practice of boycotting, so far from being repressed by the Crimes Act, had grown up under it to very considerable dimensions before the present Government assumed office.

It is clear from your letter that I have been misinformed on the second point. I regret my error, and shall readily concur with you in correcting it by the publication of this correspondence. But permit me to add, that your words leave me in some doubt as to the extent of that error. If the expression "had not advised the abandonment" is equivalent to "had advised the renewal"—as might possibly be inferred from your opinion that the clauses were "regarded as powerfully tending to the repression of the offence"—I can only admit that I was completely mistaken and wish that an announcement of such a decision on the part of the late Government, when it was arrived at, had saved me (and others) from misapprehension on the subject. But if your words only mean that the late Government, within a very few days of the time at which a full statement of their intentions as to the Crimes Act must have been made, had not decided that it was necessary to renew these clauses, then I would submit that although such a position is not the same as a determination to relinquish them, yet it is not very far removed from it.—I remain, very faithfully yours,

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

Hawarden, Oct. 10, 1885.

Dear Sir M. H. Beach,—In the letter I addressed to you I confined myself strictly to the point raising by your speech, and apprised you that the late Cabinet had not arrived at any conclusion in favour of abandoning the boycotting clauses. This point is disposed of by your courteous letter.

We also believed them to be an important instrument for the repression of intimidation. Here there appears to be a difference of opinion, which calls for no remark at present.

You have, however, introduced a new subject, and have apparently conveyed a desire to know not merely what we had not intended, but positively what we had intended to advise with regard to thes clauses.

This, as you are doubtless aware, I was unable to state without the pemmisson of Her Majesty. Hence my delay in replying to your letter.

This permission has now been graciously accorded and I will at once state in outline the views of the late Cabinet as to the Crimes Bill, which had been completely settled before the debate of the 8th of June, except upon a single point not of primary importance.

1. As is already known, we had a considerable time before that date formed an opinion that there was no ground, in the condition of Ireland as it then stood, for renewing what we conceived to be the coercive clauses of the Act.

2. As to the clauses which might be generally termed procedure clauses, and the most important of which related to special juries, change of venue, and boycotting, our opinion was not that they should be absolutely re-enacted, but that the Viceroy should have power to put them in force, together or separately, as and where he might see cause.

3. The single point which remained for further consideration was whether the provisions as to boycotting, of which we had resolved to recommend the retention, would remain in force unconditionally throughout Ireland, or should, like the other provisions, be left subject to executive discretion.

I conceive, therefore, that all the vital conditions of the new Bill had, so far as the Cabinet was concerned, been disposed of on the 8th of June, when, as you justly observe, the time for proceeding with the new measure was near at hand.

Having now answered the question as to a matter of fact which you appeared to put, I will no longer withhold your explanation and my own from publication.—I remain, very faithfully yours,

(Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE,

Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer,

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1883 who have been certificated by the Civil Service Commissioners for appointment to the Civil Service of India:— Pennell, Aubray P, 2699; Taylor, Herbert D, 2692; Carr, Reginald C C, 2650; Butterworth, Alan, 2600; Maynard, Herbert J, 2559; Maclagan, Edward D, 2450; Skinner, John A. C, 2433; Meston, James S, 2359; Stewart, Robert B, 2330; Still, Colin, 2292; Griffin, Henry D, 2280; Monahan, Francis J, 2216; Bunbury, Cecil E. F, 2154; Draker Brockman, H. V, 2135; Brown, William B, 2108; Campbell, Richard H, 2062; Barrow, Reginald P, 2005; Quin, Henry O, 1946; Cowie, Donald W G, 1865; Leeds, William H.A. St. J, 1859; Hope, Charles W. W, 1809; Ferard, Henry C, 1794; Chevis, William, 1790; Robertson, Benjamin, 1770; Wilson, David, 1738; Cossins, William H, 1577; Harward, Alfred E, 1565; Wright, James M'C, 1554; Wilson, Charles, 1549; Westlake, Sidney St. J, 1515; Cobb, Henry V, 1510; Hamilton, Frank S, 1505 Ransom, Henry E, 1485; Mead, Charles C, 1453; Thomson Andrew, 1382; Walker, Thornton, 1352: Allen, Charles G H, 1351; The following prizes were awarded:—Mr. Pennell—Law, 60*l*.; Bengali, 40*l*. Mr. Taylor—Political Economy, 30*l*.; Tamil, 40*l*.; Hindustani (for candidates selected for Madras), 15*l*. Mr. Carr—Telugu, 25*l*. Mr. Butterworth—Natural Science, 15*l*. Mr. Maynard—Persian, 30*l*. Mr. Maclagan—History and Geography of India, 30*l*. Mr. Stewart—Marathi, 40*l*.; Gujerati, 15*l*. Mr. Still—Sanskrit, 45*l*. Mr. Bundbury—Hindustani, 25*l*. Mr. David Wilson—Burmese, 40*l*.

THE "TIMES" ON THE INDIAN ELECTORAL MANIFESTO.

THE *Times* makes the following remarks on the above document:—Englishmen desire above all things to rule India for its own benefit. Their constant difficulty is to ascertain what that is, and how it can best be advanced. They know they are often guilty of errors, from default of insight rather than of good will; and they will not be indignant at the candour with which these various native societies are informing them of their shortcomings. It is something to learn the worst; and the list of complaints against British administration is so ample that no extension of its contents need be feared. While the historical advantages from the British connection are ungrudgingly conceded and even its permanency is granted, enough present shortcomings are enumerated to imply that it has become no better than an incubus. A good native government may at once be admitted to be better for a country than a good alien government. Had India been capable of administering itself wisely and uprightly, no greater misfortune could have happened than its subjugation by this country. No Indian who has studied the history of Hindostan will assert that it either was or is capable. If fault can be imputed in any quarter for the British conquest, it lies with India itself, and not with England. For India the British conquest was, as the memorialists do not deny, the beginning of peace and justice, which had previously been for ages denied to its down-trodden millions. Englishmen are unable to concede to the spokesmen of native grievances that a tone of discontent at the fact of foreign rule is in the least justifiable. Foreign rule is, has been, and in all probability is destined to be, a basis for India of such good government as by no other visible medium it could enjoy. The foreign origin of the government of India is, in the present as in the past circumstances of the peninsula, a matter for congratulation and not for repining. So far as defective administration can be demonstrated to be its necessary result, the evil must be endured with resignation as a cheap price for less tolerable inflictions under native or so-called native despotisms. A wiser course for native reformers is to direct their efforts to the consideration whether any of the substantial ills they lament have in reality an inevitable connection with the source of the Imperial Constitution, and be not as readily remediable under it as under a dynasty of Moguls or Maharajahs. Inspection in this spirit of the catalogue of accusations the various native associations have compiled might have diminished its bulk and concentrated its force. With very little reflection they would have perceived that the disarmament, which has left the Indian people in no very different condition to the mass of the British people, is for the protection, not so much of British sovereignty, as of orderly against disorderly natives. Members of the Calcutta and Bombay Associations are mostly Hindoos, addicted to clerkly pursuits not to war. They do not require to exercise their imaginations extravagantly to comprehend that nothing would so little suit their taste as a promiscuous licence to their Mahomedan neighbours to resume the wearing of arms, or the return of the Presidencies to the state of Hyderabad. The martial propensities of which the associations regret the disappearance plunged India in anarchy for a thousand years. Their subsidence, which ought to imply no decrease in manliness, is an inestimable boon to British police. A similar train of thought should have convinced the complainants that more honurable motives than insular exclusiveness may exist for the appropriation by Englishmen of the grandest prizes in the civil service. Natives are not debarred from competing for them. They might monopolise the whole if they fulfilled the conditions. The advantages which these conditions, as cannot be denied, confer on English candidates would soon be withdrawn, unless for the apprehension that the place of competent English officials might be wholly occupied by a class of natives less fitted for the duties, and less acceptable to their countrymen. Great Britain has to rule in India a congeries of races and religions. Only by a figure of speech can India be called a country and its populations be styled the Indian people. A tremendous obligation is thrown upon the suzerain to see that it does not delegate its authority to natives whom the rest would regard as a mere faction, and equally despise and hate. To say that native interests are unrepresented in Council is to contradict facts. The same obstacle arises to their fuller representation as to the abolition of the few remaining impediments to the manning of the entire civil service of India with natives. Without denying that more successful provision might possibly have been made against the deadly inroads of famine, Englishmen may be excused for inquiring whether famines were unknown in the ages prior to British sovereignty. A comparison of the records of famine and pestilence before England owned an acre in Hindostan with the sad statistics of modern times would indicate how much has been done, though it might not prove that no more was possible. Anglo-Indian administrators struggle often in vain with the multifarious problems presented to them. They feel as keenly as their native censors that the taxes they levy are a heavy load upon ill-fed millions. They are as concerned that Indian capital is either not abundant, or not adventurous, or not public-spirited enough to share adequately in Indian industrial development. They are as aware of the desirability of a permanent settlement of long-standing contentions, such as the land question, if only it could be accomplished without stirring up new and more dangerous wars of classes. They may challenge the shrewdest intellects in the Bombay Presidency and Calcutta Indian Associations to show how the substitution of Bengalee for English collectors and magistrates and field officers, the repeal of disarming ordinances, the banishment of European capital and training from Indian railways and factories, and the elevation of natives to entire legislative equality would conduce to Indian pacification, enrichment or unity.

A distant region like India runs more risk of neglect of its claims to be treated as British than of its right to be regarded independently. Instances might be cited of injustice to India, as alleged by the memorial of the associations, in the apportionment of pecuniary liabilities between the Indian and the English taxpayer. Many watchful eyes both at home and in India are now on the look out for wrongs of this sort. There are no longer likely to pass unheeded and unamended. Against the simple obliviousness of a Legislature so engrossed and distracted by business as that at Westminster, the sole security in the insistence within the assembly itself of a sufficient number of voices that India shall not be forgotten. India is an integral part of the British Empire, and occasions perpetually a rise on which Parliamentary acts of commission and omission intimately concern it. Native Indian politicians correctly surmise that Englishmen would rejoice as much as they at the presence in the House of Commons of men competent to utilise such occasions, and judged by the people immediately interested to be competent. They have fallen into a mischievous mistake if, in their selection, they have disregarded Sir Madava Rao's incontrovertible advice that they should judge "that party best which does its best for India." Each of the great British parties is equally likely to require a stimulus from within to devote thought to India. One is not mere likely than the other to behave towards it ungenerously. It seems absurd to request friends of India among English voters to reject, because he is a Conservative, a candidate like Sir Richard Temple, who, it may be said without invidious comparisons, could encounter at Westminister no superior in the power of stating the wants of India and enforcing their satisfaction. Natives of India may have their favourite nominees, as Englishmen have theirs. So long as they do not presume to ostracise a class by degrees of a caucus not less offensive, though less powerful, that its seat is in Asia and not at Birmingham, their testimony is of weight. Nobody is to be blamed for his personal preferences. Anybody is blind who does not see that, to speak generally, the more ex-Indian officials, Liberal or Conservative, British constituencies can be persuaded to elect, the better prospect India has of its rightful share of Parliamentary care. India has the art of stamping those who have worked for it. They cannot discharge themselves from their service. Whenever the genuine claims of India are in question Sir Richard Temple and Sir George Campbell would be found in the same lobby.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

INDIA AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT has addressed the following letter to the *Times*:—Allow me, in the name of the Indian delegates just arrived in London, to correct your Calcutta correspondent where he affirms that there is an intention on the part o these gentlemen to mix in our party disputes here in England. I have the best means of knowing that the very reverse of this is what is really intended by them, and that it is their view carefully to abstain from such partisanship while executing their mission. Only yesterday the Madras and Bombay delegates called on me and delivered to me a letter, addressed to myself, in which this is very clearly stated. "We have" it says, "nothing whatever to do with party warfare in England. We have no party loves or hatreds. . . We do not understand or care to understand your party warfares; and on this point we beg of you to instruct our delegates to act in the manner consistent with such views." It is clear, therefore, that your correspondent must have been misinformed upon this point.

With regard to the real objects of the delegation, I am moreover authorized to say that they are briefly these: To place before the British Government first, and then before the British public, a true statement of India wants and grievances; to give untravelled Englishmen an opportunity of of learning from native lips the native view of Indian administrative failures; and to invite the sympthy of all for those candidates at the elections, irrespective of party, who they believe, will best represent their ideas.

Nor is their plan of action less legitimate than its object. The idea of the delegates is to take advantage of the multiplicity of public meetings now, prior to election time, to gain a hearing for their cause. They hope to attend on many platforms; and it is their belief that Englishmen will not be death to an appeal so just from British subjects unrepresented in their own country or by any vote in the English Parliament.

Let me, then, ask you to correct the impression of their party bias, and at the same time, with your traditional spirit of fairness, to help these representatives of educated Indian opinion to put themselves into speedy communication with the public by allowing me to add that their committee rooms are at 18, Cockspur-street, where they will be happy to receive and answer all inquiries.

THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

THE Indian troopship Jumna left Portsmouth fork Malta and Bombay on Oct. 11, after having embarked on the previous day a draft of the 1st batty. 1st Brig. North Irish Division, for Malta, and the following for India:—The H batty B Brig, Roya Horse Art. from Woolwich, under the command of Majors Parlby and Conran and Lieuts, Guinness, Granet, and Lawless; and Artillery drafts from Woolwich, Colchester, Dover, Hilsea, Gosport, Newcastle, Sunderland, Preston, and Liverpool, amounting in the aggregate to eighteen officers and 822 men. The officers who took passages are Majors Hammond and Taylor, Capts Vaughan-Hughes, Sinclair, Swinton, Robertson, Lister, Eardley-Wilmot, and Howard, and Lieuts Campbell Hill, Stokes, Gordon, Carden, Chance, Parry, Watson, Buckle, Von Donop, MacLean, Mallock, Campbell, and Grover, all belonging to the Royal Art; Lieut Dennys, 2nd Manchester; Lieut Drummond, 2nd West Yorkshire; Lieut Forbes Semphill, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders; Lieut. Parr, 1st Oxfordshire; Lieut. Shaw, 2nd West Surrey; Lieut. Spenee, 2nd Derbyshire; Lieut. Hildebrand, 2nd Dorcestershire; Lieut. Radcliffe, 1st Welsh Fusiliers; Major Brett and Capt. Midwood, Army Pay Dept.; Lieut. Lowry, 2nd Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. Barrington, 2nd Hampshire; Lieut. King, 2nd South Wales Borderers; Lieut. Gough, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut. Davies, 2nd Cheshire; Lieut. Cole, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. Rennick, 1st North Lancashire; Lieut. Godfrey, 2nd Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. Sutherland, 1st Border Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Buller, 4th Rifle Brig.; Lieut. Foster, 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieut. Howell, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers; the Rev. Edward Riorden; Ridingmr. Wilkin, R.A.; Surg. Drury, Bombay Medical Staff; and Surgs.-Major Maunsell and Falwasser and Surgs. Davis, Week, and Routh, Medical Staff. Capts. Murchison and Heyland and Lieuts. Currie, Cuming, and Tennant, R.A., and Major Howden and Lieut. Dewar, 4th Royal Rifles, join the ship at Plymouth; and Major Beaver and Lieuts. Cloeté and Kennedy, R.A., join at Malta for India.

PROPOSED TRAVELLING EXHIBITION.

AN International Exhibition of a novel and very interesting character is to be held in Liverpool next year. It is briefly and appropriately described as a "Traveller's Exhibition;" and it is intended to illustrate the history and development of travelling by land, sea, and air. In development and expansion of this idea the Exhibition is also to illustrate the commerce and manufacture of the world which has been created by the facilities of intercourse given by modern discovery. The full description of the project is that it is an "International Exhibition of Navigation, Travelling, Commerce, and Manufacture." The proposal originated with Alderman Radcliffe, now Mayor of Liverpool, but it has met with very general co-operation and support and will be carried out on an international scale. The Corporation of Liverpool has granted a site of thirty-five acres near the Edge-hill Station of the London and North Western Railway; a guarantee fund of 50,000*l*. has been subscribed; and the English Government and foreign Governments have cordially entered into the scheme. The Exhibition is not entirely to depend for its attractiveness even on the varied and interesting collection which will be drawn together. The successful features of the South Kensington shows are to be reproduced at Liverpool. The grounds, which contain some fine trees, are to be brilliantly illuminated at night by the electric light; there are to be fountains, bands, and open-air concerts and promenades as at South Kensington. It has long been the boast of Liverpool and Manchester that within a circuit of fifty miles around the Exchange in either town there is a larger population than there is within a similar radius of Charing-cross. The Liverpool Exhibition will supply for this population, and for the vast stream of Americans and others which pours into the second port in the world, a source of interest, instruction, and amusement such as the shows in the Horticultural Gardens give to London.

The Liverpool Exhibition promises to be in itself one of the most interesting ever held. The idea of illustrating by a series of object lessons the growth and development of the art of navigation was most appropriate to the great seaport and to a maritime nation. The interest of such an exhibition is doubled by adding to it illustrations of the history and progress of locomotion by land; while the further addition of commerce and manufacture is likely to be of important service to the great manufacturing district in which it is to be held. One of the most striking characteristics of the past century has been the improvement in our modes of travel. In the time of the Commonwealth there had been but little progress in this respect from the days of the patriarchs or from those of early Rome. It is only a hundred and one years on the 2nd of last August since the first mail coach was started at Bristol by Mr. John Palmer, of Bath. The news of the battle of Waterloo came to London in 1815 in a mode very little better or quicker than that in which the news of some battle of Julius Cæsar's may have travelled to Rome. There were nevertheless in all these ages interesting changes in the forms of vessels and carriages; and the public museums of the Continent are very rich in models and examples of ancient ships, and chariots, and coaches, many of which will be exhibited at Liverpool. There will also be models of war ships, State barges, rafts, canoes, yachts, and ferry steamers, of which latter type nothing stranger to a European eye can be imagined than the wonderful structures that ply in New York Harbour or on the rivers and coasts of the American continent. From the Icelandish Reindeer Sledge and the Elephant Howdah of India to the latest express engine on the Great Western Railway's broad-gauge line or the bogie carriage on the Midland Railway, there is perhaps a longer space in discovery and ingenuity than there is in time. All this, and everything connected with it, is to be collected at Liverpool, where the whole history of steam as a motive power is to be shown in practical illustrations by models and examples of the engine at every stage of its development. The Exhibition deserves the wide support it has received; and as there is no doubt of the energy and success with which it will be carried out, a journey to Liverpool is likely to be one of the points in the summer holiday plans of most Englishmen next year.

GRAEFENBERG

PILLS

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

DUELLING IN FRANCE.

WE rarely get such melancholy news from the "field of honour" as that published in a recent telegram from Paris. An officer and a merchant have fought a duel on the Belgian frontier, and the latter was run through the body, and died on the spot. It is to be hoped that this may not prejudice the case of the foils, which some of us are beginning to take up with much interest in England as a winter exercise. We have few indoor sports of the athletic kind, except gymnastics, which is hardly to be called an amusement; and it would be a good thing to increase the number by the foils. They are unrivalled both as sport and exercise, and a man who does his duty by them has hardly a muscle idle. The French use them to this end far more than to any other, and young and old, and even both sexes, are now in the "movement." Some few ladies fence, where formerly they used the dumb-bells, and every man who can afford the time has his daily bout. There are fencing-rooms at some of the great clubs, with distinguished professors in attendance, and the Elysee has been noted for very brilliant play since M. Wilson, the son-in-law of M. Grévy, has been a power there. Politicians who will consent to meet on good terms nowhere else seem to be the best of friends as soon as they cross cold iron in the greenhouse of the Presidential mansion. The fiery young linendrapers of the Bon Marché take their relaxation in this way, and their annual assault is beginning to be one of the minor eights of the capital. With the Boulevard journals the *salle d'armes* is an essential part of the editorial department, and the young lions of the *Figaro* or the *France* take a breathing with mask and *fleuret* between the all too numerous paragraphs of the leader. Englishmen would be sure to excel in the exercise, for it demands strength, address, and nerve, and as they have settled their opinion about duelling long ago there can be little danger of its abuse. Even "on the Belgian frontier" it is always perfectly well understood that a fatal result is a reproach to combatants and to seconds alike. According to one code the seconds are expected to parry any blow likely to prove fatal, and a mortal thrust, which may happen to escape them, is always regarded as a sign of awkwardness in the combatant rather than a sign of skill. It is an unpardonable blunder to kill your man.—*Daily News.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship County of Haddington, 1,865 tons, Captain W Fordyce, sails to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Teelin Head, 1,101 tons, Captain J Auld, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with some bottom cargo.

THE steam-ship Clan Fraser, 1,349 tons, Captain J E Roberts, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk and Perim with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Teddington, 1,310 tons, Captain A Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, (23rd ultimo), with a cargo of timber and one horse; she is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain H P Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (31st ultimo) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Cunningham, Mr N S Gloves, Mr W Arnold, Mr J Slight, Mr J D Bonyn, Lieut Rawnsley, Surg Martin, Surg McGregor, Lieut A Pollock, Asst Apoth Judd, Surg-Major Craig, Capt Cunningham, and 582 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
3	Teddington (s)	Clark	Moulmein, Oct. 23.
	Euphrates (s)	Jones	Kurrachee, Oct. 31.
	Gwalior (s)	Harris	Trieste, Oct. 5.
	Gilford (s)	Moffat	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
3	Pachumba (s)	Macfadyen	Busreh.
	Nowshera (s)	Davison	Suakim.
	Yeddo (s)	Irvin	Hull.
	Teelin Head (s)	Auld	Kurrachee.
	Clan Fraser (s)	Roberts	Dunkirk.

The following vessel obtained her port-clearance yesterday:—

Ship County of Haddington, Fordyce, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Cambodia, for Antwerp.
" Arabia, for Persian Gulf.
" Euphrates, for Kurrachee.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents, or DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

NOTICES.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsial biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orfebrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

JUNIOR
ARMY AND NAVY
STORES,

LIMITED, YORK HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

Capital ... ... £200,000.

Total Sales, to 30th June 1885 (about) .. £2,000,000.

Established, upon the Co-operative principle, for the supply of the best articles of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest remunerative prices, to Officers of the Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces, and to their families.

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Groceries, Fancy Fruits, Provisions, Wines, Tobacco, Cigars, Drugs, Guns, Fishing Tackle, Portmanteaus, Games, Barrack Furniture, Drapery, Mantles, Millinery, Ladies' Outfitting, Wedding and Indian Outfits, Linens, Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silver and Electro Plate, Optical Instruments, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Boots and Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Books and Music, Saddlery, Waterproof Goods, Tailoring and Accoutrements, Hats, Gents' Hosiery, Outfits for India, Oriental Goods, Ironmongery, Turnery, Brushes, Ivory Goods, Lamps, China and Glass, Furniture, Musical Instruments, House, Estate, and General Agency, Photographs, &c.

Officers' Mess and Regimental Canteen Accounts opened with Regiments on service in India upon favourable terms, full particulars of which, with Export Price List, will be supplied upon application to the Society's Agents in India:

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BANKERS for INDIA..........THE AGRA BANK.

Members can transmit Orders direct to London for execution, or through the Society's agents, paying for goods against delivery by the Agent, or receive Bills of Lading on payment of Invoice to any of the Branches of the Agra Bank.

N.B.—Upon all Orders amounting to £3 and upwards an allowance is made by the Society of 1½ per cent. upon the total value of the order towards the cost of carriage and freight.

Good shipped by the Society at a specially low rate shipping charges.

Communications addressed to the Secretary at the Head Store in London will receive prompt attention.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the ines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is wel known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway ation Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of he Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row, Fort.*

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY.
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

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NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

GENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT. MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St; London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

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BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

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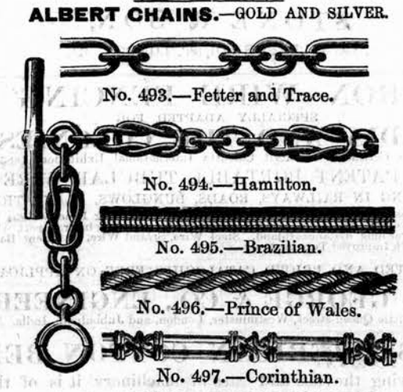
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